

### Characteristics of the criminal justice systems

The administrative aspects of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional systems are featured in this section. Financial, budgetary, and employment data for local, State, and Federal levels provide both detailed information and a glimpse of the complex organizational and structural components of various agencies within the criminal justice systems. In addition, selected statutory provisions regarding firearms, and alcohol use and driving are included.

The section begins with data selected from surveys of justice system governmental employment and financial expenditures, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). These tables provide extensive information on criminal justice system total and per capita expenditures at the Federal, State, and local levels relating to police protection, judicial and legal services, and correctional activities. In addition, budgetary figures are shown for Federal criminal justice agencies, including the annual allocations of the Office of Justice Programs, various Federal drug control programs, and the Edward Byrne law enforcement assistance program. The number of persons employed by police departments, judicial and correctional systems, as well as related payroll data are presented for Federal, State, and local levels of government and for each individual State.

The second portion of the section contains information on the characteristics of law enforcement agencies and police personnel. The most recent BJS-sponsored Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, presented in this edition of *Sourcebook*, provides aggregate-level data for State and local law enforcement agencies and sheriffs' departments, and data for each State police department and specific cities. These tables display statistics on a variety of topics such as the number of agencies and employees, presence of community policing and school resource units, and the number of officers assigned to respond to calls for service. Tables showing the proportion of female and minority officers employed in large law enforcement agencies also are featured. Next, the International City/County Management Association provides aggregate-level data on police salaries, employment, and administrative expenditures for several levels of municipal government, including per capita and average expenditures for police department personnel. Counts of full-time police employees and officers, collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, are presented. The next set of

tables lists Federal agencies with law enforcement authority and characteristics of officers employed by these agencies, including staff and budget information for the Drug Enforcement Administration. Trend data on workload, staffing, and budget are presented for the U.S. Marshals Service.

The next segment of the section addresses the courts and the judiciary. Information on judges in Federal courts includes current salaries and detailed demographic data on appointees to Federal district and appellate court judgeships, dating back to President Johnson's administration. Workload data for the Federal judiciary include a 20-year trend on the number of criminal cases filed in each judicial district and trend data on duties performed by Federal magistrate judges. The BJS-sponsored National Survey of Prosecutors provides information on budgets and personnel of prosecutors offices as well as on the utilization of DNA evidence in felony cases processed in State courts. At the State level, the number of judges, current salaries, and length of terms are shown. Information also covers the selection and retention processes, and qualifications for holding judicial office in each State. Other tables in this segment include data on jury utilization and juror fee schedules, staff and budgets of State judicial conduct commissions, and trend data for various types of investigative reports filed by Federal probation officers.

Concluding this section are data on the number of jail facilities, capacities and occupation levels of jails, and the number and characteristics of jail personnel. Also included is information from the most recent census of private correctional facilities, which provides trend data on the number and capacities of private prisons operating in the United States. Following this are tables focusing on Federal prisons, including demographic characteristics of correctional officers and staff, and the number and location of facilities operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Next, information is presented from BJS' Firearm Inquiry Statistics program on applications and rejections for firearms transfers. The final tables in the section describe State statutes on the purchase and use of firearms, and alcohol use and driving.

Table 1.1

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-99<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,458	\$31,573	\$11,602	\$20,968	\$8,636	\$12,455
1983	39,680	4,944	34,836	12,785	23,186	9,792	13,550
1984	43,943	5,868	38,156	14,213	25,154	10,617	14,696
1985	48,563	6,416	42,284	16,252	27,462	11,610	16,011
1986	53,500	6,595	47,070	18,556	30,178	13,031	17,346
1987	58,871	7,496	51,640	20,157	33,265	14,530	18,973
1988	65,231	8,851	56,767	22,837	36,098	15,884	20,449
1989	70,949	9,674	61,745	25,269	38,825	17,503	21,579
1990	79,434	12,798	69,215	28,345	43,559	19,644	24,244
1991	87,567	15,231	75,461	31,484	47,075	21,913	25,599
1992	93,777	17,423	80,248	33,755	50,115	23,820	26,771
1993	97,542	18,591	83,113	34,227	52,562	24,625	28,321
1994	103,471	19,084	88,845	37,161	55,517	26,071	29,909
1995	112,868	22,651	96,127	41,196	58,933	27,917	31,581
1996	120,194	23,344	102,714	43,803	62,970	29,805	33,782
1997	129,793	27,065	109,269	46,444	67,083	31,778	35,869
1998	135,899 <sup>c</sup>	22,834 <sup>c</sup>	116,534	49,454	70,831	33,916	37,586
1999	146,556 <sup>c</sup>	27,392 <sup>c</sup>	124,408	57,186	74,830	35,547	39,995

Note: These data were collected from government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Justice data are extracted from these sources by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Federal Government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the surveys. Since not all local governments were included in the surveys, these data are subject to sampling variation. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The fiscal year for the Federal Government begins October 1 and ends September 30; see [Appendix 1](#) for fiscal year beginning and end dates for States and local jurisdictions. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 1](#).

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>c</sup>Beginning in 1998, expenditure data for the Federal Government are taken directly from the *Budget of the United States Government* rather than from U.S. Census Bureau compilations. Therefore, the "total all governments" and "Federal" categories are not directly comparable to prior years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178268, Table 1 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrnd01.wk1> [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.2

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-99<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government and fiscal year	Total expenditures				Level of government and fiscal year	Total expenditures			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<b>All governments</b>					<b>State</b>				
1980	NA	\$15,163,029	NA	\$6,900,751	1980	\$9,256,443	\$2,194,349	\$2,051,108	\$4,547,667
1981	NA	16,822,094	NA	7,868,822	1981	10,372,682	2,479,905	2,332,434	5,179,448
1982	\$35,841,916	19,022,184	\$7,770,785	9,048,947	1982	11,601,780	2,833,370	2,748,364	6,020,046
1983	39,680,167	20,648,200	8,620,604	10,411,363	1983	12,785,244	2,963,067	2,949,598	6,872,579
1984	43,942,690	22,685,766	9,463,180	11,793,744	1984	14,212,842	3,173,297	3,271,076	7,768,469
1985	48,563,068	24,399,355	10,628,816	13,534,897	1985	16,252,377	3,468,821	3,635,984	9,147,572
1986	53,499,805	26,254,993	11,485,446	15,759,366	1986	18,555,723	3,749,413	4,004,720	10,801,590
1987	58,871,348	28,767,553	12,555,026	17,548,769	1987	20,157,123	4,066,692	4,339,306	11,691,125
1988	65,230,542	30,960,824	13,970,563	20,299,155	1988	22,836,919	4,531,184	4,885,843	13,419,892
1989	70,949,468	32,794,182	15,588,664	22,566,622	1989	25,268,915	4,780,353	5,441,743	15,046,819
1990	79,433,959	35,923,479	17,356,826	26,153,654	1990	28,345,066	5,163,475	5,970,895	17,210,696
1991	87,566,819	38,971,240	19,298,379	29,297,200	1991	31,484,371	5,507,249	6,754,491	19,222,631
1992	93,776,852	41,326,531	20,988,888	31,461,433	1992	33,755,092	5,592,791	7,722,882	20,439,419
1993	97,541,826	44,036,756	21,558,403	31,946,667	1993	34,227,194	5,603,484	7,820,251	20,803,459
1994	103,470,564	46,004,536	22,601,706	34,864,322	1994	37,161,391	6,000,330	8,026,326	23,134,735
1995	112,868,448	48,644,529	24,471,689	39,752,230	1995	41,196,021	6,451,364	8,675,619	26,069,038
1996	120,194,175	53,007,425	26,157,907	41,028,843	1996	39,903,049	6,499,224	8,109,714	25,294,111
1997	129,793,452	57,753,530	28,528,774	43,511,148	1997	42,353,331	6,669,520	8,566,938	27,116,873
1998 <sup>b</sup>	135,899,453	60,828,213	29,901,380	45,169,860	1998	49,453,806	7,996,298	10,858,191	30,599,317
1999 <sup>b</sup>	146,555,501	65,364,070	32,184,560	49,006,871	1999	57,186,495	9,631,583	12,874,850	34,680,062
<b>Federal</b>					<b>Local, total<sup>c</sup></b>				
1980	NA	1,941,000	NA	408,000	1980	NA	11,398,808	NA	2,277,257
1981	NA	2,118,000	NA	436,000	1981	NA	12,678,955	NA	2,636,064
1982	4,458,000	2,527,000	1,390,000	541,000	1982	20,967,562	14,172,313	3,784,285	3,010,964
1983	4,844,000	2,615,000	1,523,000	606,000	1983	23,186,040	15,276,352	4,361,362	3,548,326
1984	5,868,000	3,396,000	1,785,000	687,000	1984	25,154,172	16,515,727	4,627,473	4,010,972
1985	6,416,000	3,495,000	2,129,000	792,000	1985	27,461,643	17,847,016	5,090,344	4,524,283
1986	6,595,000	3,643,000	2,090,000	862,000	1986	30,178,432	19,355,599	5,690,544	5,132,289
1987	7,496,000	4,231,000	2,271,000	994,000	1987	33,265,315	21,089,053	6,229,510	5,946,752
1988	8,851,000	4,954,000	2,639,000	1,258,000	1988	36,097,549	22,370,517	6,826,419	6,900,613
1989	9,674,000	5,307,000	2,949,000	1,418,000	1989	38,825,015	23,671,582	7,682,188	7,471,245
1990	12,798,000	5,666,000	5,398,000	1,734,000	1990	43,558,671	26,097,219	8,675,732	8,785,720
1991	15,231,000	6,725,000	6,384,000	2,122,000	1991	47,075,424	28,017,151	9,418,374	9,639,899
1992	17,423,000	7,400,000	7,377,000	2,646,000	1992	50,115,498	29,658,955	10,052,330	10,404,213
1993	18,591,000	8,069,000	7,832,000	2,690,000	1993	52,561,979	31,733,159	10,282,702	10,546,118
1994	19,084,000	8,059,000	8,184,000	2,841,000	1994	55,517,277	33,364,901	11,022,716	11,129,660
1995	22,651,000	9,298,000	9,184,000	4,169,000	1995	58,932,933	35,364,493	11,673,851	11,894,589
1996	23,344,000	10,115,000	9,459,000	3,766,000	1996	62,811,126	38,227,201	12,355,193	12,228,732
1997	27,065,000	12,518,000	10,651,000	3,896,000	1997	66,916,121	40,974,010	13,078,836	12,863,275
1998 <sup>b</sup>	22,833,998	12,207,611	7,461,582	3,164,805	1998	70,831,438	43,311,939	13,559,129	13,960,370
1999 <sup>b</sup>	27,392,000	14,796,726	8,515,167	4,080,107	1999	74,829,679	45,592,589	14,141,549	15,095,541
<b>Total State and local</b>					<b>Counties<sup>c</sup></b>				
1980	NA	13,424,029	NA	6,515,689	1980	NA	2,669,497	NA	1,777,763
1981	NA	14,918,094	NA	7,458,133	1981	NA	3,091,038	NA	2,066,269
1982	31,572,916	16,656,184	6,380,785	8,535,947	1982	8,635,936	3,486,823	2,805,312	2,343,801
1983	34,836,167	17,903,200	7,097,604	9,835,363	1983	9,791,530	3,754,693	3,238,571	2,798,266
1984	38,155,690	19,330,766	7,678,180	11,146,744	1984	10,616,787	4,051,074	3,401,793	3,163,920
1985	42,284,068	20,969,355	8,499,816	12,814,897	1985	11,609,827	4,400,716	3,736,030	3,473,081
1986	47,069,805	22,712,993	9,395,446	14,961,366	1986	13,031,109	4,801,572	4,209,092	4,020,445
1987	51,640,348	24,731,553	10,284,026	16,624,769	1987	14,530,198	5,254,562	4,611,863	4,663,773
1988	56,766,542	26,303,824	11,331,563	19,131,155	1988	15,883,574	5,574,280	5,047,003	5,262,291
1989	61,745,468	27,842,182	12,639,664	21,263,622	1989	17,503,442	6,099,265	5,692,464	5,711,713
1990	69,214,959	30,579,479	14,075,826	24,559,654	1990	19,644,273	6,669,385	6,416,194	6,558,694
1991	75,460,819	32,801,240	15,303,379	27,356,200	1991	21,913,042	7,386,260	7,074,386	7,452,396
1992	80,247,852	34,623,531	16,573,888	29,050,433	1992	23,820,019	8,012,151	7,521,219	8,286,649
1993	83,112,826	36,691,756	16,896,403	29,524,667	1993	24,624,542	8,520,472	7,697,938	8,406,132
1994	88,844,564	38,686,536	17,880,706	32,227,322	1994	26,070,804	8,955,664	8,275,007	8,840,133
1995	96,127,448	41,096,529	19,162,689	35,868,230	1995	27,917,010	9,499,807	8,804,229	9,612,974
1996	102,714,175	44,726,425	20,464,907	37,522,843	1996	29,610,765	10,425,771	9,358,446	9,826,548
1997	109,269,452	47,643,530	21,645,774	39,980,148	1997	31,576,448	11,328,607	9,928,998	10,318,843
1998	116,534,453	50,475,213	25,573,380	42,485,860	1998	33,916,286	12,235,307	10,326,936	11,354,043
1999	124,407,501	53,400,070	25,299,560	45,707,871	1999	35,118,293	12,457,018	10,540,476	12,120,799

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.2

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-99<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government and fiscal year	Total expenditures			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<b>Municipalities<sup>c</sup></b>				
1980	NA	\$8,791,989	NA	\$527,060
1981	NA	9,678,462	NA	602,148
1982	\$12,455,487	10,765,207	\$981,963	708,317
1983	13,550,117	11,630,815	1,130,261	789,041
1984	14,696,313	12,565,350	1,235,073	895,890
1985	16,011,251	13,549,507	1,367,982	1,093,762
1986	17,346,101	14,685,842	1,495,968	1,164,291
1987	18,973,049	16,005,162	1,626,223	1,341,664
1988	20,449,324	16,964,757	1,788,158	1,696,409
1989	21,579,228	17,756,525	2,003,083	1,819,620
1990	24,244,122	19,674,855	2,274,164	2,295,103
1991	25,599,404	20,972,085	2,358,669	2,268,650
1992	26,770,919	22,034,381	2,546,171	2,190,367
1993	28,321,497	23,506,869	2,595,607	2,219,021
1994	29,908,762	24,766,007	2,765,164	2,377,591
1995	31,580,565	26,328,895	2,886,803	2,364,867
1996	33,200,361	27,801,430	2,996,747	2,402,184
1997	35,339,673	29,645,403	3,149,838	2,544,432
1998	37,585,662	31,627,623	3,249,087	2,708,952
1999	39,324,285	33,133,214	3,373,785	2,817,286

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The State government total for 1980 and 1981 includes a residual "other" category not displayed separately. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1998, expenditure data for the Federal government are taken directly from the **Budget of the United States Government** rather than from U.S. Census Bureau compilations. Therefore, the "all governments" and "Federal" categories are not directly comparable to prior years.

<sup>c</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment**, NCJ 178272, Table 5 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrd05.wk1> [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.3

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1999

Activity	Dollar amounts (in thousands)				Percent distribution		
	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>	Federal	State	Local <sup>a</sup>
Total justice system <sup>b</sup>	\$146,555,501	\$27,392,000	\$57,186,495	\$74,829,679	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	146,555,501	22,148,000	49,964,923	74,442,578	15.1%	34.1%	50.8%
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	5,244,000	7,221,572	387,101	X	X	X
Police protection <sup>b</sup>	65,364,070	14,796,726	9,631,583	45,592,589	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	65,364,070	11,964,000	7,809,838	45,590,232	18.3	11.9	69.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	2,832,726	1,821,745	2,357	X	X	X
Judicial and legal <sup>b</sup>	32,184,560	8,515,167	12,874,850	14,141,549	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	32,184,560	6,885,000	11,385,299	13,914,261	21.4	35.4	43.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	1,630,167	1,489,551	227,288	X	X	X
Corrections <sup>b</sup>	49,006,871	4,080,107	34,680,062	15,095,541	X	X	X
Direct expenditure	49,006,871	3,299,000	30,769,786	14,938,085	6.7	62.8	30.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	781,107	3,910,276	157,456	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>b</sup>The total category for each criminal justice activity, and for the total justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) expended that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure categories are not totaled for this reason.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 190642, Table 1 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee99.zip>, file cjee9901.wk1 [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.4

**Justice system direct expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-99<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,269	\$31,573	\$10,651	\$20,922	\$8,556	\$12,366
1983	39,680	4,844	34,836	11,709	23,127	9,705	13,422
1984	43,943	5,787	38,156	13,081	25,075	10,518	14,557
1985	48,563	6,279	42,284	14,903	27,381	11,517	15,864
1986	53,500	6,430	47,070	16,978	30,092	12,935	17,157
1987	58,871	7,231	51,640	18,465	33,175	14,429	18,746
1988	65,231	8,464	56,767	20,880	35,887	15,778	20,108
1989	70,949	9,204	61,745	23,009	38,736	17,399	21,337
1990	79,434	10,219	69,215	25,764	43,451	19,510	23,941
1991	87,567	12,106	75,461	28,493	46,968	21,761	25,207
1992	93,777	13,529	80,248	30,271	49,977	23,672	26,305
1993	97,542	14,429	83,113	30,696	52,417	24,469	27,948
1994	103,471	14,626	88,845	33,495	55,349	25,856	29,493
1995	112,868	16,741	96,127	37,360	58,768	27,733	31,035
1996	120,194	17,480	102,714	39,903	62,811	29,611	33,200
1997	129,793	20,524	109,269	42,353	66,916	31,576	35,340
1998	135,899 <sup>c</sup>	19,365 <sup>c</sup>	116,534	45,995	70,539	33,571	36,968
1999	146,556 <sup>c</sup>	22,148 <sup>c</sup>	124,408	49,965	74,443	35,118	39,324

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>c</sup>Beginning in 1998, expenditure data for the Federal Government are taken directly from the **Budget of the United States Government** rather than from U.S. Census Bureau compilations. Therefore, the "total all governments" and "Federal" categories are not directly comparable to prior years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment**, NCJ 178269, Table 2 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrd02.wk1> [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1999

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$1,622,102,604	\$124,407,501	7.7%	\$53,400,070	42.9%	\$25,299,560	20.3%	\$45,707,871	36.7%
State	693,431,867	49,964,923	7.2	7,809,838	15.6	11,385,299	22.8	30,769,786	61.6
Local, total	928,670,737	74,442,578	8.0	45,590,232	61.2	13,914,261	18.7	14,938,085	20.1
Counties	206,679,177	35,118,293	17.0	12,457,018	35.5	10,540,476	30.0	12,120,799	34.5
Municipalities	326,829,602	39,324,285	12.0	33,133,214	84.3	3,373,785	8.6	2,817,286	7.2
Alabama	23,377,945	1,311,878	5.6	646,297	49.3	257,608	19.6	407,973	31.1
State	11,070,512	534,801	4.8	89,432	16.7	168,675	31.5	276,694	51.7
Local, total	12,307,433	777,077	6.3	556,865	71.7	88,933	11.4	131,279	16.9
Counties	1,472,299	321,965	21.9	141,651	44.0	59,228	18.4	121,086	37.6
Municipalities	3,953,383	455,112	11.5	415,214	91.2	29,705	6.5	10,193	2.2
Alaska	7,978,609	454,514	5.7	177,696	39.1	122,304	26.9	154,514	34.0
State	5,111,669	316,489	6.2	52,196	16.5	111,132	35.1	153,161	48.4
Local, total	2,866,940	138,025	4.8	125,500	90.9	11,172	8.1	1,353	1.0
Boroughs	965,624	18,591	1.9	14,941	80.4	3,650	19.6	0	X
Municipalities	1,817,106	119,434	6.6	110,559	92.6	7,522	6.3	1,353	1.1
Arizona	24,062,095	2,424,088	10.1	1,035,268	42.7	538,986	22.2	849,834	35.1
State	8,334,354	942,083	11.3	139,775	14.8	126,664	13.4	675,644	71.7
Local, total	15,727,741	1,482,005	9.4	895,493	60.4	412,322	27.8	174,190	11.8
Counties	2,662,679	698,411	26.2	212,324	30.4	312,293	44.7	173,794	24.9
Municipalities	5,356,095	783,594	14.6	683,169	87.2	100,029	12.8	396	0.1
Arkansas	11,749,417	747,518	6.4	337,363	45.1	129,253	17.3	280,902	37.6
State	6,293,569	355,787	5.7	66,083	18.6	68,394	19.2	221,310	62.2
Local, total	5,455,848	391,731	7.2	271,280	69.3	60,859	15.5	59,592	15.2
Counties	862,393	176,469	20.5	74,824	42.4	43,485	24.6	58,160	33.0
Municipalities	1,757,595	215,262	12.2	196,456	91.3	17,374	8.1	1,432	0.7
California	215,680,231	20,421,788	9.5	8,159,787	40.0	5,731,421	28.1	6,530,580	32.0
State	75,322,756	6,827,407	9.1	932,482	13.7	2,161,236	31.7	3,733,689	54.7
Local, total	140,357,475	13,594,381	9.7	7,227,305	53.2	3,570,185	26.3	2,796,891	20.6
Counties	39,028,295	8,035,800	20.6	2,191,971	27.3	3,137,158	39.0	2,706,671	33.7
Municipalities	38,963,924	5,558,581	14.3	5,035,334	90.6	433,027	7.8	90,220	1.6
Colorado	23,499,040	1,885,176	8.0	777,887	41.3	319,703	17.0	787,586	41.8
State	9,628,588	827,478	8.6	70,165	8.5	168,372	20.3	588,941	71.2
Local, total	13,870,452	1,057,698	7.6	707,722	66.9	151,331	14.3	198,645	18.8
Counties	1,997,196	417,695	20.9	206,289	49.4	63,744	15.3	147,662	35.4
Municipalities	4,952,750	640,003	12.9	501,433	78.3	87,587	13.7	50,983	8.0
Connecticut	22,261,916	1,549,830	7.0	659,432	42.5	367,179	23.7	523,219	33.8
State	12,402,492	989,983	8.0	128,226	13.0	338,538	34.2	523,219	52.9
Local, total	9,859,424	559,847	5.7	531,206	94.9	28,641	5.1	0	X
Municipalities	8,983,586	559,847	6.2	531,206	94.9	28,641	5.1	0	X
Delaware	4,887,865	439,930	9.0	152,110	34.6	86,067	19.6	201,753	45.9
State	3,219,827	340,993	10.6	60,754	17.8	78,486	23.0	201,753	59.2
Local, total	1,668,038	98,937	5.9	91,356	92.3	7,581	7.7	0	X
Counties	274,171	45,482	16.6	38,234	84.1	7,248	15.9	0	X
Municipalities	336,138	53,455	15.9	53,122	99.4	333	0.6	0	X
District of Columbia	6,273,347	641,291	10.2	313,224	48.8	35,343	5.5	292,724	45.6
Local, total	6,273,347	641,291	10.2	313,224	48.8	35,343	5.5	292,724	45.6
Municipality	5,236,213	641,291	12.2	313,224	48.8	35,343	5.5	292,724	45.6
Florida	80,662,251	8,041,061	10.0	3,583,095	44.6	1,342,401	16.7	3,115,565	38.7
State	29,021,086	3,062,353	10.6	340,037	11.1	617,021	20.1	2,105,295	68.7
Local, total	51,641,165	4,978,708	9.6	3,243,058	65.1	725,380	14.6	1,010,270	20.3
Counties	15,694,791	3,299,972	21.0	1,676,030	50.8	656,550	19.9	967,392	29.3
Municipalities	11,355,094	1,678,736	14.8	1,567,028	93.3	68,830	4.1	42,878	2.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1999--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Georgia	\$41,056,839	\$2,986,249	7.3%	\$1,183,465	39.6%	\$516,332	17.3%	\$1,286,452	43.1%
State	16,526,104	1,176,542	7.1	165,912	14.1	127,107	10.8	883,523	75.1
Local, total	24,530,735	1,809,707	7.4	1,017,553	56.2	389,225	21.5	402,929	22.3
Counties	5,022,979	1,167,107	23.2	503,403	43.1	326,147	27.9	337,557	28.9
Municipalities	4,991,501	642,600	12.9	514,150	80.0	63,078	9.8	65,372	10.2
Hawaii	7,774,945	520,767	6.7	221,151	42.5	165,314	31.7	134,302	25.8
State	6,112,509	274,060	4.5	4,928	1.8	134,830	49.2	134,302	49.0
Local, total	1,662,436	246,707	14.8	216,223	87.6	30,484	12.4	0	X
Counties	528,661	75,438	14.3	62,952	83.4	12,486	16.6	0	X
Municipalities	1,117,689	171,269	15.3	153,271	89.5	17,998	10.5	0	X
Idaho	6,194,835	497,103	8.0	192,939	38.8	97,981	19.7	206,183	41.5
State	3,016,957	252,483	8.4	35,248	14.0	50,065	19.8	167,170	66.2
Local, total	3,177,878	244,620	7.7	157,691	64.5	47,916	19.6	39,013	15.9
Counties	696,560	152,515	21.9	72,174	47.3	41,340	27.1	39,001	25.6
Municipalities	614,087	92,105	15.0	85,517	92.8	6,576	7.1	12	(d)
Illinois	69,280,498	5,194,123	7.5	2,786,607	53.6	876,488	16.9	1,531,028	29.5
State	27,511,409	1,674,360	6.1	313,397	18.7	250,529	15.0	1,110,434	66.3
Local, total	41,769,089	3,519,763	8.4	2,473,210	70.3	625,959	17.8	420,594	11.9
Counties	4,386,482	1,264,358	28.8	282,845	22.4	562,030	44.5	419,483	33.2
Municipalities	12,951,116	2,255,405	17.4	2,190,365	97.1	63,929	2.8	1,111	(d)
Indiana	29,519,079	1,721,948	5.8	757,080	44.0	303,924	17.7	660,944	38.4
State	12,366,055	742,824	6.0	179,236	24.1	90,886	12.2	472,702	63.6
Local, total	17,153,024	979,124	5.7	577,844	59.0	213,038	21.8	188,242	19.2
Counties	3,374,144	445,299	13.2	140,869	31.6	153,472	34.5	150,958	33.9
Municipalities	5,403,880	533,825	9.9	436,975	81.9	59,566	11.2	37,284	7.0
Iowa	16,102,664	920,733	5.7	397,351	43.2	241,839	26.3	281,543	30.6
State	7,447,633	468,490	6.3	75,189	16.0	187,175	40.0	206,126	44.0
Local, total	8,655,031	452,243	5.2	322,162	71.2	54,664	12.1	75,417	16.7
Counties	1,710,187	213,656	12.5	93,167	43.6	45,678	21.4	74,811	35.0
Municipalities	2,901,525	238,587	8.2	228,995	96.0	8,986	3.8	606	0.3
Kansas	13,365,410	954,122	7.1	434,451	45.5	199,912	21.0	319,759	33.5
State	5,564,518	398,793	7.2	46,278	11.6	120,422	30.2	232,093	58.2
Local, total	7,800,892	555,329	7.1	388,173	69.9	79,490	14.3	87,666	15.8
Counties	1,582,418	287,853	18.2	148,983	51.8	53,284	18.5	85,586	29.7
Municipalities	2,454,861	267,476	10.9	239,190	89.4	26,206	9.8	2,080	0.8
Kentucky	20,420,819	1,224,080	6.0	443,166	36.2	279,684	22.8	501,230	40.9
State	11,528,347	685,295	5.9	126,228	18.4	228,578	33.4	330,489	48.2
Local, total	8,892,472	538,785	6.1	316,938	58.8	51,106	9.5	170,741	31.7
Counties	2,142,654	258,088	12.0	85,989	33.3	34,291	13.3	137,808	53.4
Municipalities	2,287,767	280,697	12.3	230,949	82.3	16,815	6.0	32,933	11.7
Louisiana	23,810,474	1,835,625	7.7	819,040	44.6	340,802	18.6	675,783	36.8
State	12,061,086	675,970	5.6	177,339	26.2	117,620	17.4	381,011	56.4
Local, total	11,749,388	1,159,655	9.9	641,701	55.3	223,182	19.2	294,772	25.4
Parishes	3,118,444	560,315	18.0	247,155	44.1	117,635	21.0	195,525	34.9
Municipalities	3,663,293	599,340	16.4	394,546	65.8	105,547	17.6	99,247	16.6
Maine	6,954,358	328,140	4.7	156,211	47.6	64,873	19.8	107,056	32.6
State	4,006,747	176,879	4.4	43,057	24.3	55,376	31.3	78,446	44.4
Local, total	2,947,611	151,261	5.1	113,154	74.8	9,497	6.3	28,610	18.9
Counties	82,808	52,173	63.0	18,174	34.8	6,208	11.9	27,791	53.3
Municipalities	1,913,499	99,088	5.2	94,980	95.9	3,289	3.3	819	0.8
Maryland	27,941,231	2,388,972	8.5	1,012,564	42.4	465,223	19.5	911,185	38.1
State	13,529,623	1,232,607	9.1	211,081	17.1	290,026	23.5	731,500	59.3
Local, total	14,411,608	1,156,365	8.0	801,483	69.3	175,197	15.2	179,685	15.5
Counties	11,244,461	801,165	7.1	486,124	60.7	135,356	16.9	179,685	22.4
Municipalities	2,887,229	355,200	12.3	315,359	88.8	39,841	11.2	0	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1999--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Massachusetts	\$40,808,671	\$2,951,025	7.2%	\$1,388,753	47.1%	\$633,592	21.5%	\$928,680	31.5%
State	21,278,307	1,549,947	7.3	376,959	24.3	581,387	37.5	591,601	38.2
Local, total	19,530,364	1,401,078	7.2	1,011,794	72.2	52,205	3.7	337,079	24.1
Counties	499,786	267,341	53.5	3,270	1.2	2,956	1.1	261,115	97.7
Municipalities	15,631,959	1,133,737	7.3	1,008,524	89.0	49,249	4.3	75,964	6.7
Michigan	56,999,652	4,365,595	7.7	1,712,788	39.2	827,134	18.9	1,825,673	41.8
State	22,767,598	1,855,824	8.2	263,582	14.2	127,541	6.9	1,464,701	78.9
Local, total	34,232,054	2,509,771	7.3	1,449,206	57.7	699,593	27.9	360,972	14.4
Counties	6,626,686	1,139,563	17.2	262,906	23.1	521,199	45.7	355,458	31.2
Municipalities	12,042,142	1,370,208	11.4	1,186,300	86.6	178,394	13.0	5,514	0.4
Minnesota	31,874,026	1,788,616	5.6	820,700	45.9	419,052	23.4	548,864	30.7
State	13,382,781	557,963	4.2	105,611	18.9	175,569	31.5	276,783	49.6
Local, total	18,491,245	1,230,653	6.7	715,089	58.1	243,483	19.8	272,081	22.1
Counties	4,049,685	738,815	18.2	246,882	33.4	220,481	29.8	271,452	36.7
Municipalities	5,937,261	491,838	8.3	468,207	95.2	23,002	4.7	629	0.1
Mississippi	14,298,546	801,495	5.6	386,019	48.2	152,437	19.0	263,039	32.8
State	6,908,137	345,400	5.0	56,909	16.5	67,808	19.6	220,683	63.9
Local, total	7,390,409	456,095	6.2	329,110	72.2	84,629	18.6	42,356	9.3
Counties	2,044,579	230,310	11.3	117,101	50.8	73,732	32.0	39,477	17.1
Municipalities	1,879,429	225,785	12.0	212,009	93.9	10,897	4.8	2,879	1.3
Missouri	26,584,594	1,815,545	6.8	860,846	47.4	314,411	17.3	640,288	35.3
State	12,083,237	776,671	6.4	132,868	17.1	157,541	20.3	486,262	62.6
Local, total	14,501,357	1,038,874	7.2	727,978	70.1	156,870	15.1	154,026	14.8
Counties	1,518,375	361,077	23.8	149,064	41.3	94,098	26.1	117,915	32.7
Municipalities	4,522,676	677,797	15.0	578,914	85.4	62,772	9.3	36,111	5.3
Montana	4,738,881	306,225	6.5	121,340	39.6	64,028	20.9	120,857	39.5
State	2,803,717	142,297	5.1	24,860	17.5	23,353	16.4	94,084	66.1
Local, total	1,935,164	163,928	8.5	96,480	58.9	40,675	24.8	26,773	16.3
Counties	390,628	110,376	28.3	51,586	46.7	32,508	29.5	26,282	23.8
Municipalities	397,500	53,552	13.5	44,894	83.8	8,167	15.3	491	0.9
Nebraska	9,972,972	485,916	4.9	220,341	45.3	92,949	19.1	172,626	35.5
State	3,696,318	208,756	5.6	45,764	21.9	38,533	18.5	124,459	59.6
Local, total	6,276,654	277,160	4.4	174,577	63.0	54,416	19.6	48,167	17.4
Counties	732,074	144,084	19.7	46,420	32.2	49,497	34.4	48,167	33.4
Municipalities	1,452,490	133,076	9.2	128,157	96.3	4,919	3.7	0	X
Nevada	10,841,485	1,084,395	10.0	462,972	42.7	215,430	19.9	405,993	37.4
State	4,014,437	298,282	7.4	47,974	16.1	35,136	11.8	215,172	72.1
Local, total	6,827,048	786,113	11.5	414,998	52.8	180,294	22.9	190,821	24.3
Counties	2,788,529	593,995	21.3	291,428	49.1	148,618	25.0	153,949	25.9
Municipalities	1,156,635	192,118	16.6	123,570	64.3	31,676	16.5	36,872	19.2
New Hampshire	5,890,118	369,550	6.3	175,312	47.4	86,187	23.3	108,051	29.2
State	3,116,409	182,480	5.9	34,336	18.8	70,266	38.5	77,878	42.7
Local, total	2,773,709	187,070	6.7	140,976	75.4	15,921	8.5	30,173	16.1
Counties	192,673	48,282	25.1	10,578	21.9	7,531	15.6	30,173	62.5
Municipalities	1,401,103	138,788	9.9	130,398	94.0	8,390	6.0	0	X
New Jersey	51,200,830	4,362,097	8.5	1,991,047	45.6	957,979	22.0	1,413,071	32.4
State	24,259,447	1,792,521	7.4	298,215	16.6	494,618	27.6	999,688	55.8
Local, total	26,941,383	2,569,576	9.5	1,692,832	65.9	463,361	18.0	413,383	16.1
Counties	5,537,859	860,872	15.5	140,201	16.3	310,437	36.1	410,234	47.7
Municipalities	9,261,414	1,708,704	18.4	1,552,631	90.9	152,924	8.9	3,149	0.2
New Mexico	10,577,811	801,451	7.6	353,016	44.0	154,987	19.3	293,448	36.6
State	5,723,322	412,826	7.2	70,074	17.0	134,985	32.7	207,767	50.3
Local, total	4,854,489	388,625	8.0	282,942	72.8	20,002	5.1	85,681	22.0
Counties	777,514	140,135	18.0	80,380	57.4	7,104	5.1	52,651	37.6
Municipalities	1,735,301	248,490	14.3	202,562	81.5	12,898	5.2	33,030	13.3

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1999--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
New York	\$160,316,016	\$11,955,971	7.5%	\$5,549,129	46.4%	\$2,152,666	18.0%	\$4,254,176	35.6%
State	62,200,186	3,956,242	6.4	421,067	10.6	1,335,271	33.8	2,199,904	55.6
Local, total	98,115,830	7,999,729	8.2	5,128,062	64.1	817,395	10.2	2,054,272	25.7
Counties	13,875,812	2,194,821	15.8	1,109,580	50.6	282,217	12.9	803,024	36.6
Municipalities	61,140,711	5,804,908	9.5	4,018,482	69.2	535,178	9.2	1,251,248	21.6
North Carolina	42,198,350	2,824,786	6.7	1,251,051	44.3	467,394	16.5	1,106,341	39.2
State	18,287,621	1,604,136	8.8	316,795	19.7	391,390	24.4	895,951	55.9
Local, total	23,910,729	1,220,650	5.1	934,256	76.5	76,004	6.2	210,390	17.2
Counties	15,883,455	595,936	3.8	320,119	53.7	65,427	11.0	210,390	35.3
Municipalities	5,519,946	624,714	11.3	614,137	98.3	10,577	1.7	0	X
North Dakota	3,783,315	156,227	4.1	66,073	42.3	42,483	27.2	47,671	30.5
State	2,117,285	77,963	3.7	13,117	16.8	28,168	36.1	36,678	47.0
Local, total	1,666,030	78,264	4.7	52,956	67.7	14,315	18.3	10,993	14.0
Counties	266,474	42,272	15.9	19,545	46.2	11,985	28.4	10,742	25.4
Municipalities	544,282	35,992	6.6	33,411	92.8	2,330	6.5	251	0.7
Ohio	63,470,227	4,816,459	7.6	2,036,446	42.3	1,085,460	22.5	1,694,553	35.2
State	29,097,951	1,696,010	5.8	203,281	12.0	181,224	10.7	1,311,505	77.3
Local, total	34,372,276	3,120,449	9.1	1,833,165	58.7	904,236	29.0	383,048	12.3
Counties	8,213,016	1,416,274	17.2	394,827	27.9	662,096	46.7	359,351	25.4
Municipalities	9,892,146	1,704,175	17.2	1,438,338	84.4	242,140	14.2	23,697	1.4
Oklahoma	15,640,729	1,040,785	6.7	413,776	39.8	176,280	16.9	450,729	43.3
State	7,673,765	586,213	7.6	30,728	5.2	132,135	22.5	423,350	72.2
Local, total	7,966,964	454,572	5.7	383,048	84.3	44,145	9.7	27,379	6.0
Counties	756,015	84,392	11.2	36,948	43.8	20,266	24.0	27,178	32.2
Municipalities	3,235,090	370,180	11.4	346,100	93.5	23,879	6.5	201	0.1
Oregon	21,911,163	1,585,644	7.2	630,463	39.8	255,088	16.1	700,093	44.2
State	10,292,253	718,080	7.0	117,354	16.3	155,582	21.7	445,144	62.0
Local, total	11,618,910	867,564	7.5	513,109	59.1	99,506	11.5	254,949	29.4
Counties	2,204,079	516,081	23.4	181,627	35.2	80,694	15.6	253,760	49.2
Municipalities	2,779,288	351,483	12.6	331,482	94.3	18,812	5.4	1,189	0.3
Pennsylvania	70,535,629	5,212,148	7.4	2,102,440	40.3	977,082	18.7	2,132,626	40.9
State	33,289,125	2,401,478	7.2	752,123	31.3	289,938	12.1	1,359,417	56.6
Local, total	37,246,504	2,810,670	7.5	1,350,317	48.0	687,144	24.4	773,209	27.5
Counties	5,246,981	1,050,968	20.0	78,580	7.5	445,909	42.4	526,479	50.1
Municipalities	10,000,220	1,759,702	17.6	1,271,737	72.3	241,235	13.7	246,730	14.0
Rhode Island	6,112,372	427,686	7.0	187,804	43.9	99,227	23.2	140,655	32.9
State	3,783,309	262,892	6.9	31,905	12.1	90,332	34.4	140,655	53.5
Local, total	2,329,063	164,794	7.1	155,899	94.6	8,895	5.4	0	X
Municipalities	2,125,630	164,794	7.8	155,899	94.6	8,895	5.4	0	X
South Carolina	21,159,446	1,327,560	6.3	589,892	44.4	176,045	13.3	561,623	42.3
State	11,127,936	665,887	6.0	173,978	26.1	55,229	8.3	436,680	65.6
Local, total	10,031,510	661,673	6.6	415,914	62.9	120,816	18.3	124,943	18.9
Counties	2,360,546	424,952	18.0	198,948	46.8	104,639	24.6	121,365	28.6
Municipalities	1,634,709	236,721	14.5	216,966	91.7	16,177	6.8	3,578	1.5
South Dakota	3,552,184	202,329	5.7	87,028	43.0	37,164	18.4	78,137	38.6
State	1,799,885	97,335	5.4	18,074	18.6	20,969	21.5	58,292	59.9
Local, total	1,752,299	104,994	6.0	68,954	65.7	16,195	15.4	19,845	18.9
Counties	239,754	58,185	24.3	23,799	40.9	15,050	25.9	19,336	33.2
Municipalities	586,389	46,809	8.0	45,155	96.5	1,145	2.4	509	1.1
Tennessee	30,640,825	1,839,513	6.0	858,935	46.7	399,650	21.7	580,928	31.6
State	11,714,786	640,774	5.5	114,349	17.8	179,080	27.9	347,345	54.2
Local, total	18,926,039	1,198,739	6.3	744,586	62.1	220,570	18.4	233,583	19.5
Counties	7,247,897	557,406	7.7	204,480	36.7	162,365	29.1	190,561	34.2
Municipalities	10,376,201	641,333	6.2	540,106	84.2	58,205	9.1	43,022	6.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1999--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Texas	\$100,326,923	\$8,081,540	8.1%	\$3,095,682	38.3%	\$1,250,136	15.5%	\$3,735,722	46.2%
State	39,737,662	3,286,674	8.3	318,884	9.7	390,676	11.9	2,577,114	78.4
Local, total	60,589,261	4,794,866	7.9	2,776,798	57.9	859,460	17.9	1,158,608	24.2
Counties	8,037,257	2,357,125	29.3	610,340	25.9	691,329	29.3	1,055,456	44.8
Municipalities	17,605,079	2,437,741	13.8	2,166,458	88.9	168,131	6.9	103,152	4.2
Utah	12,369,238	894,189	7.2	360,316	40.3	180,127	20.1	353,746	39.6
State	5,997,692	402,098	6.7	68,621	17.1	116,197	28.9	217,280	54.0
Local, total	6,371,546	492,091	7.7	291,695	59.3	63,930	13.0	136,466	27.7
Counties	981,664	292,742	29.8	108,701	37.1	47,575	16.3	136,466	46.6
Municipalities	1,714,836	199,349	11.6	182,994	91.8	16,355	8.2	0	X
Vermont	3,342,078	151,099	4.5	62,584	41.4	49,423	32.7	39,092	25.9
State	1,903,357	94,921	5.0	24,035	25.3	31,893	33.6	38,993	41.1
Local, total	1,438,721	56,178	3.9	38,549	68.6	17,530	31.2	99	0.2
Counties	17,348	16,150	93.1	108	0.7	15,955	98.8	87	0.5
Municipalities	515,370	40,028	7.8	38,441	96.0	1,575	3.9	12	(d)
Virginia	35,498,879	2,748,452	7.7	1,108,587	40.3	480,663	17.5	1,159,202	42.2
State	16,239,337	1,216,452	7.5	188,846	15.5	219,112	18.0	808,494	66.5
Local, total	19,259,542	1,532,000	8.0	919,741	60.0	261,551	17.1	350,708	22.9
Counties	10,085,125	763,633	7.6	447,899	58.7	141,505	18.5	174,229	22.8
Municipalities	7,746,427	768,367	9.9	471,842	61.4	120,046	15.6	176,479	23.0
Washington	40,173,284	2,465,247	6.1	954,646	38.7	494,114	20.0	1,016,487	41.2
State	18,112,711	878,919	4.9	143,381	16.3	72,554	8.3	662,984	75.4
Local, total	22,060,573	1,586,328	7.2	811,265	51.1	421,560	26.6	353,503	22.3
Counties	3,772,175	897,681	23.8	260,097	29.0	326,077	36.3	311,507	34.7
Municipalities	5,577,237	688,647	12.3	551,168	80.0	95,483	13.9	41,996	6.1
West Virginia	9,388,828	412,143	4.4	157,923	38.3	100,627	24.4	153,593	37.3
State	5,758,426	235,583	4.1	41,922	17.8	68,882	29.2	124,779	53.0
Local, total	3,630,402	176,560	4.9	116,001	65.7	31,745	18.0	28,814	16.3
Counties	553,825	95,043	17.2	39,037	41.1	27,493	28.9	28,513	30.0
Municipalities	752,216	81,517	10.8	76,964	94.4	4,252	5.2	301	0.4
Wisconsin	31,500,585	2,406,477	7.6	1,054,500	43.8	425,256	17.7	926,721	38.5
State	12,578,105	940,498	7.5	99,303	10.6	197,841	21.0	643,354	68.4
Local, total	18,922,480	1,465,979	7.7	955,197	65.2	227,415	15.5	283,367	19.3
Counties	4,524,862	765,100	16.9	295,810	38.7	186,118	24.3	283,172	37.0
Municipalities	5,387,967	700,879	13.0	659,387	94.1	41,297	5.9	195	(d)
Wyoming	3,541,079	238,400	6.7	93,477	39.2	49,852	20.9	95,071	39.9
State	1,610,924	124,124	7.7	17,880	14.4	30,957	24.9	75,287	60.7
Local, total	1,930,155	114,276	5.9	75,597	66.2	18,895	16.5	19,784	17.3
Counties	407,258	62,330	15.3	28,658	46.0	14,332	23.0	19,340	31.0
Municipalities	379,617	51,946	13.7	46,939	90.4	4,563	8.8	444	0.9

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>c</sup>Justice system expenditure of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.05%.<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>Includes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 190642, Table 3 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee99.zip>, file cjee9903.wk1 [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.6

**Justice system per capita expenditures**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-99<sup>a</sup>

Fiscal year	July 1 population (in thousands) <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
1980	227,225	NA	\$66.73	NA	\$30.37
1981	229,466	NA	73.31	NA	34.29
1982	231,664	\$154.72	82.11	\$33.54	39.06
1983	233,792	169.72	88.32	36.87	44.53
1984	235,825	186.34	96.20	40.13	50.01
1985	237,924	204.11	102.55	44.67	56.89
1986	240,133	222.79	109.34	47.83	65.63
1987	242,289	242.98	118.73	51.82	72.43
1988	244,499	266.79	126.63	57.14	83.02
1989	246,819	287.46	132.87	63.16	91.43
1990	249,402	318.50	144.04	69.59	104.87
1991	252,131	347.31	154.57	76.54	116.20
1992	255,028	367.71	162.05	82.30	123.36
1993	257,783	378.39	170.83	83.63	123.93
1994	260,341	397.44	176.71	86.82	133.92
1995	262,755	429.56	185.13	93.14	151.29
1996	264,741	454.01	200.22	98.81	154.98
1997	267,252	485.66	216.10	106.75	162.81
1998	269,773	503.75	225.48	110.84	167.44
1999	281,375	520.85	232.30	114.38	174.17

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Population figures are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations. They do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They may differ from population data taken from previous *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts* reports because those tables were developed when only preliminary estimates were available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178278, Table 11 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrd11.wk1> [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.7

**State and local justice system per capita expenditures**By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1999<sup>a</sup>

State <sup>c</sup>	Estimated population 1999 <sup>b</sup> (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	281,375	\$442.14	\$189.78	\$89.91	\$162.44
Alabama	4,447	295.00	145.33	57.93	91.74
Alaska	627	724.90	283.41	195.06	246.43
Arizona	5,131	472.44	201.77	105.05	165.63
Arkansas	2,673	279.66	126.21	48.36	105.09
California	33,872	602.91	240.90	169.21	192.80
Colorado	4,301	438.31	180.86	74.33	183.12
Connecticut	3,406	455.03	193.61	107.80	153.62
Delaware	784	561.14	194.02	109.78	257.34
District of Columbia	529	1,212.27	592.11	66.81	553.35
Florida	15,982	503.13	224.20	83.99	194.94
Georgia	8,186	364.80	144.57	63.08	157.15
Hawaii	1,212	429.68	182.47	136.40	110.81
Idaho	1,294	384.16	149.10	75.72	159.34
Illinois	12,419	418.24	224.38	70.58	123.28
Indiana	6,080	283.22	124.52	49.99	108.71
Iowa	2,926	314.67	135.80	82.65	96.22
Kansas	2,688	354.96	161.63	74.37	118.96
Kentucky	4,042	302.84	109.64	69.19	124.01
Louisiana	4,469	410.75	183.27	76.26	151.22
Maine	1,275	257.36	122.52	50.88	83.97
Maryland	5,296	451.09	191.19	87.84	172.05
Massachusetts	6,349	464.80	218.74	99.79	146.27
Michigan	9,938	439.28	172.35	83.23	183.71
Minnesota	4,919	363.61	166.84	85.19	111.58
Mississippi	2,845	281.72	135.68	53.58	92.46
Missouri	5,595	324.49	153.86	56.19	114.44
Montana	902	339.50	134.52	70.98	133.99
Nebraska	1,711	284.00	128.78	54.32	100.89
Nevada	1,998	542.74	231.72	107.82	203.20
New Hampshire	1,236	298.99	141.84	69.73	87.42
New Jersey	8,414	518.43	236.64	113.86	167.94
New Mexico	1,819	440.60	194.07	85.20	161.32
New York	18,976	630.06	292.43	113.44	224.19
North Carolina	8,049	350.95	155.43	58.07	137.45
North Dakota	642	243.34	102.92	66.17	74.25
Ohio	11,353	424.25	179.38	95.61	149.26
Oklahoma	3,451	301.59	119.90	51.08	130.61
Oregon	3,421	463.50	184.29	74.57	204.65
Pennsylvania	12,281	424.41	171.19	79.56	173.65
Rhode Island	1,048	408.10	179.20	94.68	134.21
South Carolina	4,012	330.90	147.03	43.88	139.99
South Dakota	755	267.99	115.27	49.22	103.49
Tennessee	5,689	323.35	150.98	70.25	102.11
Texas	20,852	387.57	148.46	59.95	179.15
Utah	2,233	400.44	161.36	80.67	158.42
Vermont	609	248.11	102.77	81.15	64.19
Virginia	7,079	388.25	156.60	67.90	163.75
Washington	5,894	418.26	161.97	83.83	172.46
West Virginia	1,808	227.96	87.35	55.66	84.95
Wisconsin	5,364	448.63	196.59	79.28	172.77
Wyoming	494	482.59	189.22	100.91	192.45

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Population figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045, July 1999.

<sup>c</sup>Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 190642, Table 8 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee99.zip>, file cjee9908.wk1 [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.8

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments and percent distribution**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-99<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions				Other corrections		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay
				Construction	Other			
1980	\$4,257,509	\$3,410,933	\$2,869,492	\$482,652	\$58,789	\$846,576	\$824,439	\$22,137
1981	4,843,857	3,886,234	3,276,441	533,419	76,374	957,623	927,529	30,094
1982	5,559,792	4,480,490	3,848,893	544,300	87,297	1,079,302	1,038,299	41,003
1983	6,323,240	5,135,550	4,488,027	557,237	90,286	1,187,690	1,122,558	65,132
1984	7,178,011	5,913,323	5,114,702	695,198	103,423	1,264,688	1,213,602	51,086
1985	8,336,040	6,927,619	5,932,686	858,856	136,077	1,408,421	1,335,947	72,474
1986	9,877,577	8,246,279	6,708,440	1,342,807	195,032	1,631,298	1,558,933	72,365
1987	10,732,880	8,843,089	7,587,706	1,077,207	178,176	1,889,791	1,722,418	167,373
1988	12,403,648	10,364,051	8,648,292	1,486,461	229,298	2,039,597	1,926,136	113,461
1989	13,854,499	11,617,138	9,661,969	1,724,021	231,148	2,237,361	2,099,149	138,212
1990	15,842,063	13,321,228	11,145,405	1,921,846	253,977	2,520,835	2,301,633	219,202
1991	17,789,540	14,995,912	12,497,915	2,235,632	262,365	2,793,628	2,591,245	202,383
1992	18,750,826	15,657,098	13,599,703	1,813,405	243,990	3,093,728	2,874,716	219,012
1993	19,091,342	15,965,881	14,239,710	1,479,871	246,300	3,125,461	2,999,462	125,999
1994	21,266,053	17,741,937	15,776,174	1,695,718	270,045	3,524,116	3,319,462	204,654
1995	24,091,069	20,095,376	17,674,884	2,080,678	339,814	3,995,693	3,662,847	332,846
1996	25,294,111	20,893,235	19,035,102	1,524,590	333,543	4,400,876	4,156,806	244,070
1997	27,116,873	22,289,014	20,614,214	1,336,567	338,233	4,827,859	4,500,849	327,010
1998	28,678,929	23,603,913	21,533,991	1,513,967	555,955	5,075,016	4,750,843	324,173
1999	30,769,783	25,243,574	23,014,267	1,755,025	474,282	5,526,212	5,240,325	285,887

  

<b>Percent distribution</b>								
1980	100%	80.1%	67.4%	11.3%	1.4%	19.9%	19.4%	0.5%
1981	100	80.2	67.6	11.0	1.6	19.8	19.1	0.6
1982	100	80.6	69.2	9.8	1.6	19.4	18.7	0.7
1983	100	81.2	71.0	8.8	1.4	18.8	17.8	1.0
1984	100	82.4	71.3	9.7	1.4	17.6	16.9	0.7
1985	100	83.1	71.2	10.3	1.6	16.9	16.0	0.9
1986	100	83.5	67.9	13.6	2.0	16.5	15.8	0.7
1987	100	82.4	70.7	10.0	1.7	17.6	16.0	1.6
1988	100	83.6	69.7	12.0	1.8	16.4	15.5	0.9
1989	100	83.9	69.7	12.4	1.7	16.1	15.2	1.0
1990	100	84.1	70.4	12.1	1.6	15.9	14.5	1.4
1991	100	84.3	70.3	12.6	1.5	15.7	14.6	1.1
1992	100	83.5	72.5	9.7	1.3	16.5	15.3	1.2
1993	100	83.6	74.6	7.8	1.3	16.4	15.7	0.7
1994	100	83.4	74.2	8.0	1.3	16.6	15.6	1.0
1995	100	83.4	73.4	8.6	1.4	16.6	15.2	1.4
1996	100	82.6	75.3	6.0	1.3	17.4	16.4	1.0
1997	100	82.2	76.0	4.9	1.2	17.8	16.6	1.2
1998	100	82.3	75.1	5.3	1.9	17.7	16.6	1.1
1999	100	82.0	74.8	5.7	1.5	18.0	17.0	0.9

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178277, Table 10 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrnd10.wk1> [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.9

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments**

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1999

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions					Other corrections			
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
				Construction	Other					
Total	\$30,769,786	\$25,243,574	\$23,014,267	\$1,755,025	\$474,282	82.0%	\$5,526,212	\$5,240,325	\$285,887	18.0%
Alabama	276,694	204,819	198,196	5,669	954	74.0	71,875	68,459	3,416	26.0
Alaska	153,161	141,479	138,153	2,507	819	92.4	11,682	11,674	8	7.6
Arizona	675,644	576,264	498,955	30,245	47,064	85.3	99,380	93,473	5,907	14.7
Arkansas	221,310	186,160	175,137	7,683	3,340	84.1	35,150	27,664	7,486	15.9
California	3,733,689	3,163,919	3,074,976	66,958	21,985	84.7	569,770	552,138	17,632	15.3
Colorado	588,941	457,972	305,293	21,546	131,133	77.8	130,969	127,255	3,714	22.2
Connecticut	523,219	447,573	432,918	9,188	5,467	85.5	75,646	75,225	421	14.5
Delaware	201,753	145,802	145,320	0	482	72.3	55,951	52,286	3,665	27.7
Florida	2,105,295	1,415,734	1,344,993	46,447	24,294	67.2	689,561	634,741	54,820	32.8
Georgia	883,523	647,280	618,338	19,682	9,260	73.3	236,243	228,204	8,039	26.7
Hawaii	134,302	120,324	115,710	3,805	809	89.6	13,978	13,835	143	10.4
Idaho	167,170	152,402	107,167	42,826	2,409	91.2	14,768	14,228	540	8.8
Illinois	1,110,434	902,151	800,530	93,336	8,285	81.2	208,283	198,294	9,989	18.8
Indiana	472,702	434,241	405,322	18,124	10,795	91.9	38,461	36,173	2,288	8.1
Iowa	206,126	196,597	191,562	2,293	2,742	95.4	9,529	8,609	920	4.6
Kansas	232,093	210,645	195,763	9,379	5,503	90.8	21,448	21,232	216	9.2
Kentucky	330,489	213,819	195,308	14,373	4,138	64.7	116,670	105,995	10,675	35.3
Louisiana	381,011	289,351	272,455	12,712	4,184	75.9	91,660	88,467	3,193	24.1
Maine	78,446	58,982	58,609	241	132	75.2	19,464	19,449	15	24.8
Maryland	731,500	460,421	450,304	7,233	2,884	62.9	271,079	255,171	15,908	37.1
Massachusetts	591,601	502,881	474,693	15,887	12,301	85.0	88,720	79,642	9,078	15.0
Michigan	1,464,701	1,370,917	1,313,279	49,711	7,927	93.6	93,784	91,852	1,932	6.4
Minnesota	276,783	193,133	187,024	1,994	4,115	69.8	83,650	78,424	5,226	30.2
Mississippi	220,683	198,796	188,666	3,338	6,792	90.1	21,887	21,624	263	9.9
Missouri	486,262	398,794	378,424	71	20,299	82.0	87,468	83,693	3,775	18.0
Montana	94,084	52,880	44,480	8,326	74	56.2	41,204	41,079	125	43.8
Nebraska	124,459	70,359	63,274	6,899	186	56.5	54,100	51,427	2,673	43.5
Nevada	215,172	186,222	149,520	36,250	452	86.5	28,950	28,645	305	13.5
New Hampshire	77,878	64,327	47,627	15,780	920	82.6	13,551	12,599	952	17.4
New Jersey	999,688	736,888	722,118	8,609	6,161	73.7	262,800	262,800	0	26.3
New Mexico	207,767	146,973	145,472	1,158	343	70.7	60,794	60,565	229	29.3
New York	2,199,904	1,927,927	1,559,432	348,285	20,210	87.6	271,977	260,079	11,898	12.4
North Carolina	895,951	736,438	697,319	30,865	8,254	82.2	159,513	151,298	8,215	17.8
North Dakota	36,678	30,539	27,597	2,762	180	83.3	6,139	6,139	0	16.7
Ohio	1,311,505	1,037,413	943,559	83,143	10,711	79.1	274,092	220,882	53,210	20.9
Oklahoma	423,350	197,340	182,326	11,589	3,425	46.6	226,010	216,430	9,580	53.4
Oregon	445,144	364,888	255,282	107,737	1,869	82.0	80,256	74,444	5,812	18.0
Pennsylvania	1,359,417	1,291,663	1,072,718	205,520	13,425	95.0	67,754	67,754	0	5.0
Rhode Island	140,655	130,777	126,918	2,400	1,459	93.0	9,878	9,266	612	7.0
South Carolina	436,680	384,419	338,800	41,819	3,800	88.0	52,261	51,143	1,118	12.0
South Dakota	58,292	35,572	35,267	0	305	61.0	22,720	22,230	490	39.0
Tennessee	347,345	282,436	275,221	6,069	1,146	81.3	64,909	63,438	1,471	18.7
Texas	2,577,114	2,319,272	2,182,007	116,622	20,643	90.0	257,842	252,909	4,933	10.0
Utah	217,280	145,065	143,115	8	1,942	66.8	72,215	71,589	626	33.2
Vermont	38,993	33,252	33,103	0	149	85.3	5,741	5,630	111	14.7
Virginia	808,494	773,927	748,682	1,805	23,440	95.7	34,567	33,198	1,369	4.3
Washington	662,984	475,808	363,752	103,992	8,064	71.8	187,176	181,193	5,983	28.2
West Virginia	124,779	115,132	74,377	37,953	2,802	92.3	9,647	9,616	31	7.7
Wisconsin	643,354	554,427	489,074	59,543	5,810	86.2	88,927	82,280	6,647	13.8
Wyoming	75,287	59,174	26,132	32,643	399	78.6	16,113	15,885	228	21.4

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 190642, Table 10 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee99.zip>, file cjee9910.wk1 [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.10

**Federal criminal justice budget authorities**Fiscal years 2001 (actual) and 2002-2007 (estimated)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	2001	Estimated					
	actual	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	\$45,024	\$37,262	\$41,359	\$41,650	\$41,131	\$42,290	\$43,469
Discretionary, total	31,050	32,526	33,623	34,578	35,581	36,639	37,719
Federal law enforcement activities, total	14,136	15,026	15,563	16,039	16,537	17,064	17,600
Criminal investigations <sup>b</sup>	4,705	5,061	5,248	5,410	5,580	5,760	5,945
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	797	853	883	910	938	967	997
Border enforcement activities <sup>c</sup>	5,745	6,381	6,605	6,803	7,008	7,227	7,451
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	317	325	339	349	362	375	386
Tax law, criminal investigations <sup>d</sup>	365	368	385	400	415	432	448
Other law enforcement activities	2,207	2,038	2,103	2,167	2,234	2,303	2,373
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	7,684	8,280	8,591	8,844	9,111	9,386	9,674
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	3,252	3,487	3,640	3,746	3,856	3,968	4,086
Representation of indigents in civil cases	329	329	335	341	347	353	360
Federal judicial and other litigative activities	4,103	4,464	4,616	4,757	4,908	5,065	5,228
Correctional activities <sup>e</sup>	4,419	4,748	4,915	5,063	5,216	5,380	5,546
Criminal justice assistance, total	4,811	4,472	4,554	4,632	4,717	4,809	4,899
High-intensity drug trafficking areas program	169	226	230	234	238	243	247
Law enforcement assistance, community policing, and other justice programs	4,642	4,246	4,324	4,398	4,479	4,566	4,652
Emergency Response Fund, total	13,141	2,780	2,845	2,902	2,970	3,040	3,108
Federal law enforcement activities, total	13,118	1,886	1,934	1,977	2,024	2,076	2,126
Terrorist response activities, outlaid in many subfunctions	1,307	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal investigations <sup>b</sup>	0	745	760	775	791	807	824
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	2	31	32	32	33	34	35
Border enforcement activities <sup>c</sup>	36	949	978	1,004	1,029	1,060	1,088
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tax law, criminal investigations <sup>d</sup>	2	4	4	4	5	5	5
Other law enforcement activities	41	156	159	161	165	169	173
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	21	175	179	181	187	191	195
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	0	79	81	82	86	89	91
Federal judicial and other litigative activities	21	96	98	99	101	102	104
Criminal justice assistance, total	2	719	732	744	759	773	787
Crime victims fund obligation limit	0	68	69	70	72	73	74
High-intensity drug trafficking areas program	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law enforcement assistance, community policing, and other justice programs	0	651	663	674	687	700	713
Mandatory, total	833	1,956	4,891	4,170	2,580	2,611	2,642
Federal law enforcement activities, total	-684	-737	-771	1,093	1,100	1,108	1,115
Border enforcement activities <sup>c</sup>	1,989	2,470	2,592	2,745	2,783	2,825	2,871
Immigration and Naturalization Service fees	-1,998	-2,404	-2,462	-2,168	-2,203	-2,240	-2,278
Customs fees	-1,271	-1,309	-1,439	-3	-3	-3	-4
Other mandatory law enforcement programs	596	506	538	519	523	526	526
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	979	2,024	3,730	2,601	1,003	1,025	1,048
September 11 victim compensation fund	0	1,080	2,700	1,620	0	0	0
Assets forfeiture fund	417	337	407	373	380	387	395
Federal judicial officers' salaries and expenses and other mandatory programs	562	607	623	608	623	638	653
Correctional activities	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4
Criminal justice assistance, total	541	672	1,935	480	481	482	483
Crime victims' fund	508	515	1,886	430	430	430	430
Public safety officers' benefits	33	157	49	50	51	52	53

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in 2002. The "budget authority" (actual or estimated) is the authority becoming available during the year to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays of Government funds. Spending is divided into two categories: discretionary spending and mandatory (direct) spending. Discretionary spending is controlled through the annual appropriations process and includes items such as funding for salaries and other operating expenses of Government agencies. Mandatory spending is controlled by authorizing legislation; the major entitlement programs such as Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid payments, unemployment insurance benefits, and farm price supports are examples of mandatory spending because payments for these programs are authorized in permanent laws. (Source, pp. 442, 443.) The negative figures appearing in the table represent Governmental receipts and collections such as court fines, customs duties, certain licensing fees, and various other collections from the public. These figures are deducted from the gross budget authority.

A new spending category, the "Emergency Response Fund," appears this year and details the funding set up to meet the needs related to the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks and their aftermath. (Source, p. 297.)

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and interagency crime and drug enforcement programs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

<sup>d</sup>Internal Revenue Service.

<sup>e</sup>Federal prison system and detention trustee program.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 2003* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2002), pp. 324, 325. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.11

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1990-2001<sup>a</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1990 <sup>b</sup>	1991 <sup>b</sup>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 <sup>c</sup>	1999 <sup>c</sup>	2000 <sup>c</sup>	2001 <sup>d</sup>
Total	\$762,358	\$845,021	\$865,689	\$997,023	\$848,960	\$1,267,660	\$2,702,011	\$3,251,347	\$3,733,066	\$3,743,045	\$3,919,611	\$4,175,721
Executive direction and control	24,240	25,169	26,641 <sup>e</sup>	27,219	29,600	31,702	28,696	30,579	35,039	38,103	44,103	47,728
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	22,766	23,929	23,739	22,995	22,500	27,000	30,000	30,000	41,148	46,148	43,448	69,846
Justice statistical programs	20,879	22,095	22,095	21,373	20,943	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,529	25,029	25,505	28,991
<b>State and local assistance programs</b>												
Alcohol and crime in Indian country	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,989
Anti-drug abuse formula (Byrne grants)	395,101	423,000	423,000	423,000	358,000	450,000	475,000	500,000	505,000	505,000	500,000	498,900
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	49,636	66,994	73,500	223,000 <sup>f</sup>	116,500	62,000	60,000	60,000	46,500	47,000	52,000	78,377
Counterterrorism	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,000	19,000	0	152,000	220,494
Criminal records upgrade	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	100,000	25,000	50,000	45,000	45,000	0	0
DNA identification State grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	3,000	12,500	15,000	0	0
Drug courts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,900	0	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	49,890
Family support	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,497
Indian tribal courts program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	5,000	7,982
Law enforcement block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	503,000	523,000	523,000	523,000	497,885 <sup>g</sup>	521,849
Motor vehicle theft prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	750	750	1,300	1,300	1,297
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	24,818	26,075	27,144	28,524	30,821	29,717	30,608	32,276	33,003	31,809	32,541	35,619
Regional Information Sharing System <sup>h</sup>	13,402	14,000	14,500	14,491	14,491	14,500	14,500	14,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	24,945
State and local correctional facilities grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	24,500	617,500	670,000	720,500	720,500	653,533 <sup>g</sup>	684,990
State criminal alien assistance program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	130,000	300,000	330,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	399,120
State prison drug treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,000	30,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	62,861
Telemarketing fraud prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,996
Televised testimony of child abuse victims	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0	50	550	1,000	1,000	1,000	998
Weed and Seed program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	33,500	33,500	33,500	33,925
White Collar Crime Information Center <sup>j</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,400	3,850	3,850	5,350	7,350	9,250	9,230
<b>Juvenile justice programs</b>												
Block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	250,000	250,000	237,994 <sup>g</sup>	249,450
Child abuse investigation and prosecution	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	3,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	8,481
Court appointed special advocates	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	10,000	11,475
Judicial child abuse training	NA	NA	500	500	500	750	750	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,996
Juvenile justice discretionary programs	21,044	22,796	22,823 <sup>e</sup>	23,372 <sup>e</sup>	44,640	70,600	70,600	80,100	130,850	193,394	196,910	207,452
Juvenile justice formula grants	48,361	49,255	49,735 <sup>e</sup>	50,078	58,310	68,600	68,600	85,100	95,100	77,556	76,540	76,372
Missing Alzheimer's program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	900	900	900	900	900	898
Missing children	3,971	7,971	8,471	8,471	6,621	6,721	5,971	5,971	12,256	17,168	19,952	22,997
<b>Violence against women programs</b>												
Encouraging arrest policies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,000	33,000	59,000	34,000	34,000	33,925
Law enforcement and prosecution grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26,000	130,000	145,000	172,000	206,750	206,750	209,717
Rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,000	8,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	24,945
Violence against women training programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	4,989
Crime Victims Fund <sup>j</sup>	123,250	126,750	127,968	150,000	138,534	178,891	227,707	528,942	362,891	324,038	500,000 <sup>k</sup>	537,500 <sup>l</sup>
<b>Programs previously funded by OJP<sup>m</sup></b>												
Emergency assistance <sup>n</sup>	9,927	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High intensity drug trafficking areas <sup>o</sup>	NA	32,024	37,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maribel Cuban <sup>p</sup>	4,963	4,963	4,963	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crime Bill programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	11,900	1,950	27,750	0	0	0

See notes on next page.

Table 1.11

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1990-2001<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Note: The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is comprised of five program bureaus, six program offices, and a number of administrative support offices. The mission of OJP is to provide Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. OJP develops, operates, and evaluates a wide range of innovative criminal and juvenile justice programs (including research and statistical programs) through partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies as well as national and community-based organizations. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.<sup>c</sup>Appropriations.<sup>d</sup>Includes rescission per Public Law 106-554.<sup>e</sup>Reflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.<sup>f</sup>Includes \$150 million supplemental appropriation for the Police Hiring Program.<sup>g</sup>Includes rescission per Public Law 106-113.<sup>h</sup>A program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.<sup>i</sup>This previously was part of the Regional Information Sharing System.<sup>j</sup>Represents amount deposited in previous year.<sup>k</sup>Collections totaled \$985.2 million, however, an obligation limitation of \$500 million was placed on total collections.<sup>l</sup>Collections totaled \$777 million, however, an obligation limitation of \$537.5 million was placed on total availability.<sup>m</sup>Previously funded OJP programs may still be operational for either of the following reasons: (1) the program may be operating on funds appropriated in prior fiscal years; (2) the program may be subsumed under another program that is currently funded.<sup>n</sup>A program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information, and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.<sup>o</sup>Funds transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.<sup>p</sup>Refers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Table 1.12

**Federal drug control budget**By function, fiscal years 1991-2001 (actual) and 2002 (enacted)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Total	Function							
		Supply reduction							
		Demand reduction		Domestic law enforcement		International		Interdiction	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1991	\$10,957.6	\$3,695.0	34%	\$4,601.3	42%	\$633.4	6%	\$2,027.9	19%
1992	11,565.2	3,750.3	32	5,194.2	45	660.4	6	1,960.2	17
1993	11,936.2	3,979.4	33	5,922.3	50	523.4	4	1,511.1	13
1994	11,961.2	4,202.5	35	6,119.0	51	329.4	3	1,310.4	11
1995	12,979.9	4,421.9	34	6,983.3	54	295.8	2	1,278.9	10
1996	12,986.6	3,983.4	31	7,393.7	57	289.8	2	1,319.7	10
1997	14,350.3	4,505.8	31	7,699.1	54	424.1	3	1,721.4	12
1998	15,175.0	4,554.6	30	8,486.6	56	496.9	3	1,636.9	11
1999	17,119.0	4,983.5	29	8,942.8	52	774.7	5	2,417.9	14
2000	17,817.6	5,249.8	29	8,823.2	50	1,654.6	9	2,090.0	12
2001	18,095.7	5,913.7	33	9,463.8	52	663.2	4	2,054.9	11
2002	18,822.8	6,136.1	33	9,513.1	51	1,098.8	6	2,074.8	11

Note: "Demand reduction" refers to programs and research related to drug abuse treatment and prevention that are designed to reduce the demand for drugs. "Supply reduction" refers to a wide scope of law enforcement-related activities designed to reduce the supply of drugs. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2001 Budget Summary*, p. 13; *FY 2003 Budget Summary*, pp. 10, 11 (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.



Table 1.13

**Federal drug control funding**By agency, fiscal years 2001 (actual) and 2002 (enacted)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	2001 actual	2002 enacted	Agency	2001 actual	2002 enacted
Total Federal program	\$18,095.7	\$18,822.8	Department of Justice	\$8,074.1	\$8,140.1
Supply reduction	\$12,182.0	\$12,686.7	Assets Forfeiture Fund	439.9	360.0
Percent	67.3%	67.4%	U.S. attorneys	228.2	244.6
Demand reduction	\$5,913.7	\$6,136.1	Bureau of Prisons	2,341.5	2,525.1
Percent	32.7%	32.6%	Community Oriented Policing Services	374.7	427.4
Department of Agriculture	26.7	29.1	Criminal Division	35.1	37.8
Agricultural Research Service	4.8	4.8	Drug Enforcement Administration	1,480.4	1,605.4
U.S. Forest Service	5.8	6.8	Federal Bureau of Investigation	707.5	415.5
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	16.1	17.5	Federal prisoner detention	375.5	429.4
Corporation for National and Community Service	9.4	9.4	Immigration and Naturalization Service	525.0	538.0
District of Columbia Court Services and Offender Supervision	58.6	86.4	Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	325.2	338.6
Department of Defense	1,150.3	1,008.5	INTERPOL	0.3	0.3
Counterdrug operations	1,047.1	997.6	U.S. Marshals Service	223.8	255.1
Plan Columbia	103.3	10.9	Office of Justice Programs	1,016.6	962.6
Intelligence Community Management Account	34.0	42.8	Tax Division	0.4	0.4
Department of Education	634.1	659.5	Department of Labor	78.8	79.2
Department of Health and Human Services	3,389.9	3,683.7	Office of National Drug Control Policy	502.1	533.3
Administration for Children and Families	83.0	89.6	Operations	24.7	25.3
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	223.6	225.4	High intensity drug trafficking areas	208.3	226.4
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	500.0	560.0	Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	36.0	42.3
Health Resources and Services			Special Forfeiture Fund	233.1	239.4
Administration	45.8	47.2	Small Business Administration	3.5	3.0
Indian Health Service	59.9	62.0	Department of State	289.8	832.6
National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	822.7	933.0	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	279.3	822.5
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,655.0	1,766.5	International Narcotics Control	279.3	197.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development	309.3	9.0	Andean Counterdrug Initiative	0.0	625.0
Department of the Interior	39.5	38.8	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1.7	1.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	23.2	23.3	Public diplomacy	8.8	9.1
Bureau of Land Management	5.0	5.0	Department of Transportation	795.8	591.4
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.7	1.0	U.S. Coast Guard	745.4	540.4
National Park Service	9.5	9.5	Federal Aviation Administration	19.9	19.1
The Federal Judiciary	756.8	819.7	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	30.5	31.9
			Department of the Treasury	1,262.0	1,546.8
			Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	164.9	185.4
			U.S. Customs Service	707.7	994.8
			Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	31.9	35.5
			Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	10.8	12.3
			Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	103.2	107.6
			Internal Revenue Service	51.5	39.1
			U.S. Secret Service	21.7	26.2
			Treasury Forfeiture Fund	170.2	145.9
			Department of Veterans Affairs	680.9	709.4

Note: See Note, table 1.12.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, **National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2003 Budget Summary** (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 2002), pp. 6-9. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 1.14

**Allocation of Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds**

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1998-2001

Jurisdiction	Funds allocated				Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions 1998-2001	Jurisdiction	Funds allocated				Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions 1998-2001
	1998	1999	2000	2001			1998	1999	2000	2001	
Alabama	\$8,160,000	\$8,184,000	\$7,923,000	\$7,911,369	50.95%	New Hampshire	\$3,139,000	\$3,142,000	\$3,048,000	\$3,101,368	51.46%
Alaska	2,242,000	2,239,000	2,169,000	2,218,368	21.97	New Jersey	14,156,000	14,168,000	13,714,000	13,639,369	57.67
Arizona	8,410,000	8,562,000	8,410,000	8,531,369	61.04	New Mexico	4,028,000	4,035,000	3,898,000	3,919,369	42.23
Arkansas	5,313,000	5,306,000	5,131,000	4,610,200	54.87	New York	30,614,000	30,329,000	29,198,000	28,900,369	63.29
California	52,716,000	52,975,000	51,501,000	51,592,369	63.15	North Carolina	13,082,000	13,162,000	12,839,000	12,892,369	41.36
Colorado	7,433,000	7,501,000	7,336,000	7,435,369	58.82	North Dakota	2,301,000	2,290,000	2,207,000	2,240,368	56.16
Connecticut	6,547,000	6,503,000	6,263,700	6,260,369	36.96	Ohio	19,296,000	19,189,000	18,477,000	18,365,369	64.42
Delaware	2,432,000	2,435,000	2,369,000	2,422,368	26.87	Oklahoma	6,590,000	6,578,000	6,375,000	6,375,369	45.41
District of Columbia	2,139,000	2,110,000	2,030,000	2,065,368	100.00	Oregon	6,434,000	6,460,000	6,276,000	6,312,369	46.98
Florida	24,505,000	24,747,000	24,181,000	24,216,369	61.56	Pennsylvania	20,722,000	20,525,000	19,696,000	19,485,369	64.83
Georgia	13,131,000	13,260,000	12,986,000	13,100,369	53.39	Rhode Island	2,861,000	2,845,000	2,746,000	2,782,368	41.76
Hawaii	3,173,000	3,164,000	3,061,000	3,077,368	46.45	South Carolina	7,233,000	7,288,000	7,128,000	7,176,369	42.53
Idaho	3,182,000	3,202,000	3,115,000	3,178,368	52.41	South Dakota	2,445,000	2,445,000	2,361,000	2,391,368	47.16
Illinois	20,384,000	20,327,000	19,763,000	19,688,369	64.51	Tennessee	9,849,000	9,865,000	9,583,000	9,602,369	48.78
Indiana	10,690,000	10,660,000	10,304,000	10,299,369	56.78	Texas	32,137,000	32,416,000	31,636,000	31,705,369	65.60
Iowa	5,865,000	5,834,000	5,630,000	5,633,369	40.79	Utah	4,491,000	4,562,000	4,456,000	4,511,369	49.76
Kansas	5,414,000	5,421,000	5,271,000	5,306,369	47.49	Vermont	2,213,000	2,206,000	2,134,000	2,153,368	25.11
Kentucky	7,531,000	7,526,000	7,283,000	7,290,369	32.30	Virginia	12,037,000	12,054,000	11,677,000	11,711,369	30.04
Louisiana	8,285,000	8,237,000	7,949,000	7,914,369	51.92	Washington	10,193,000	10,254,000	9,981,000	10,016,369	60.25
Maine	3,269,000	3,253,000	3,139,000	3,180,368	41.59	West Virginia	4,209,000	4,172,000	4,012,000	4,021,369	47.93
Maryland	9,448,000	9,426,000	9,127,000	9,128,369	44.47	Wisconsin	9,591,000	9,547,000	9,264,000	9,248,369	61.98
Massachusetts <sup>a</sup>	11,096,000	11,066,000	10,685,000	8,474,400	34.52	Wyoming	2,040,000	2,031,000	1,965,000	2,006,368	54.95
Michigan	16,748,000	16,926,000	16,334,000	16,251,369	53.10	Puerto Rico	7,368,000	7,396,000	7,165,000	7,182,369	0.00
Minnesota	8,780,000	8,771,000	8,497,000	8,527,369	70.29	Virgin Islands	1,427,000	1,426,000	1,381,000	1,459,368 <sup>b</sup>	0.00
Mississippi	5,646,800	5,638,000	5,460,000	5,480,369	52.52	Guam	1,477,000	1,476,000	1,429,000	1,336,068	0.00
Missouri	9,912,000	9,920,000	9,595,000	10,538,869	58.22	American Samoa	943,360	942,690	913,210	875,221	67.00
Montana	2,682,000	2,671,000	2,580,000	2,618,368	58.56	Northern Marianas	464,640	464,310	449,790	488,521	33.00
Nebraska	3,929,000	3,918,000	3,784,000	3,807,368	60.36						
Nevada	3,850,000	3,950,000	3,913,000	4,024,369	62.01						

Note: The U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, provides funds to State and local jurisdictions for the purposes of crime prevention and control, and improving criminal justice systems. Emphasis is on violent and drug-related crime, serious offenders, and the enforcement of State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the Federal Controlled Substances Act. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and assistance to the victims of such crimes (other than compensation).

BJA makes program funds available through two types of grant programs: discretionary and formula. Discretionary funds are awarded directly to public and private agencies and nonprofit organizations; formula funds are awarded to the States, which then make subawards to State and local units of government. The above data reflect awards under the formula grant program and the minimum percentage that is required to be passed to local jurisdictions. (Source, **2001**, pp. 1, 2.)

<sup>a</sup>The percent to be passed to local jurisdictions was 36.64% for fiscal 1998 and 1999, and 34.52% for fiscal 2000 and 2001.

<sup>b</sup>Anticipated award amount.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, **Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 1998**, p. 3; **Fiscal Year 1999**, p. 3; **Fiscal Year 2000**, p. 3; **Fiscal Year 2001**, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.15

**Justice system employment and payroll**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, March 1999

Activity	Employees and payroll (payroll amounts in thousands)				Percent distribution		
	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>	Federal	State	Local <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total justice system</b>							
Total employees	2,189,477	191,169	704,902	1,293,406	8.7%	32.2%	59.1%
Full-time employees	NA	NA	678,428	1,143,508	NA	37.2	62.8
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	694,483	1,201,362	NA	36.6	63.4
March payrolls	\$7,166,302	912,949	2,211,799	4,041,554	12.7	30.9	56.4
<b>Police protection</b>							
Total employees	1,017,922	104,096	99,686	814,140	10.2	9.8	80.0
Full-time employees	NA	NA	96,852	712,938	NA	12.0	88.0
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	98,239	750,150	NA	11.6	88.4
March payrolls	\$3,521,455	514,396	350,739	2,656,320	14.6	10.0	75.4
<b>Judicial and legal</b>							
Total employees	454,982	56,099	148,463	250,420	12.3	32.6	55.0
Full-time employees	NA	NA	139,095	216,705	NA	39.1	60.9
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	144,550	229,685	NA	38.6	61.4
March payrolls	\$1,540,462	280,371	535,131	724,959	18.2	34.7	47.1
<b>Corrections</b>							
Total employees	716,573	30,974	456,753	228,846	4.3	63.7	31.9
Full-time employees	NA	NA	442,481	213,865	NA	67.4	32.6
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	451,694	221,527	NA	67.1	32.9
March payrolls	\$2,104,385	118,182	1,325,928	660,274	5.6	63.0	31.4

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only "total employees" data for the Federal Government; that figure is included in the denominator used to compute the percent distribution of full-time employees and full-time equivalent employment for State and local governments. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 190642, Table 2 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee99.zip>, file cjee9902.wk1 [Mar. 27, 2002].

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Table 1.16

**Justice system payroll**By level of government, United States, October 1982-95 and March 1997-99<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

One-month payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$2,064,748	\$209,433	\$1,855,315	\$577,808	\$1,277,507	\$472,129	\$805,378
1983	2,285,595	256,930	2,028,665	639,616	1,389,049	513,129	875,920
1984	2,535,148	293,283	2,241,865	726,281	1,515,585	574,862	940,722
1985	2,767,277	298,106	2,469,171	812,136	1,657,035	640,502	1,016,533
1986	2,975,373	309,960	2,665,413	893,910	1,771,503	694,777	1,076,727
1987	3,248,834	347,102	2,901,732	995,531	1,906,201	746,986	1,159,215
1988	3,546,099	386,207	3,159,892	1,090,309	2,069,583	843,441	1,226,142
1989	3,862,304	418,184	3,444,120	1,207,762	2,236,358	926,432	1,309,926
1990	4,214,625	467,007	3,747,618	1,317,489	2,430,129	1,025,336	1,404,793
1991	4,534,954	537,074	3,997,880	1,391,992	2,605,888	1,109,816	1,496,073
1992	4,788,918	588,000	4,200,918	1,440,336	2,760,582	1,179,389	1,581,193
1993	4,985,971	592,593	4,393,378	1,523,042	2,870,366	1,227,871	1,642,465
1994	5,399,260	656,454	4,742,806	1,632,246	3,110,560	1,343,227	1,767,333
1995	5,812,706	720,212	5,092,494	1,776,638	3,315,856	1,426,094	1,889,761
1997	6,251,789	760,640	5,491,149	1,956,789	3,534,360	1,525,982	2,008,378
1998	6,650,770	853,026	5,797,744	2,051,111	3,746,633	1,626,790	2,119,843
1999	7,166,302	912,949	6,253,353	2,211,799	4,041,554	1,775,370	2,266,184

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The U.S. Census Bureau changed the reference month for employment and payroll data from October to March after the 1995 data collection. Data for 1995 and previous years refer to the month of October. No data were collected during the period of transition, consequently, there are no 1996 employment and payroll data. Beginning in 1997, employment and payroll data are for the month of March. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCE-BOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment**, NCJ 178271, Table 4 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrd04.wk1> [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total March	March	Percent of	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls
	payrolls <sup>c</sup>	payrolls <sup>d</sup>	payrolls <sup>d</sup>						
States-local, total	\$43,922,806	\$6,253,353	14.2%	\$3,007,059	48.1%	\$1,260,090	20.2%	\$1,986,203	31.8%
State	12,564,692	2,211,799	17.6	350,739	15.9	535,131	24.2	1,325,928	59.9
Local, total	31,358,113	4,041,554	12.9	2,656,320	65.7	724,959	17.9	660,274	16.3
Counties	6,557,803	1,775,370	27.1	676,779	38.1	563,183	31.7	535,408	30.2
Municipalities	8,947,034	2,266,184	25.3	1,979,541	87.4	161,777	7.1	124,866	5.5
Alabama	626,054	63,343	10.1	31,670	50.0	14,152	22.3	17,522	27.7
State	214,104	25,025	11.7	3,857	15.4	9,631	38.5	11,536	46.1
Local, total	411,950	38,318	9.3	27,812	72.6	4,520	11.8	5,985	15.6
Counties	42,432	14,020	33.0	5,999	42.8	2,815	20.1	5,206	37.1
Municipalities	89,976	24,298	27.0	21,813	89.8	1,705	7.0	779	3.2
Alaska	174,079	18,670	10.7	7,688	41.2	5,506	29.5	5,476	29.3
State	84,624	12,047	14.2	1,956	16.2	5,015	41.6	5,076	42.1
Local, total	89,455	6,623	7.4	5,732	86.5	491	7.4	400	6.0
Boroughs	38,730	863	2.2	654	75.7	146	16.9	64	7.4
Municipalities	49,517	5,760	11.6	5,079	88.2	345	6.0	337	5.8
Arizona	661,680	117,325	17.7	56,185	47.9	28,329	24.1	32,810	28.0
State	180,011	35,379	19.7	6,468	18.3	5,266	14.9	23,644	66.8
Local, total	481,669	81,946	17.0	49,717	60.7	23,064	28.1	9,165	11.2
Counties	77,998	38,499	49.4	11,579	30.1	17,768	46.2	9,152	23.8
Municipalities	126,035	43,447	34.5	38,138	87.8	5,295	12.2	14	(e)
Arkansas	324,277	32,360	10.0	17,040	52.7	4,770	14.7	10,550	32.6
State	132,662	12,920	9.7	2,996	23.2	1,962	15.2	7,961	61.6
Local, total	191,615	19,440	10.1	14,044	72.2	2,808	14.4	2,588	13.3
Counties	22,357	7,604	34.0	3,307	43.5	1,767	23.2	2,530	33.3
Municipalities	43,254	11,836	27.4	10,737	90.7	1,040	8.8	58	0.5
California	6,014,867	953,006	15.8	440,546	46.2	215,875	22.7	296,585	31.1
State	1,399,655	256,191	18.3	52,844	20.6	16,199	6.3	187,148	73.1
Local, total	4,615,211	696,815	15.1	387,702	55.6	199,676	28.7	109,437	15.7
Counties	1,184,778	415,236	35.0	130,281	31.4	180,742	43.5	104,214	25.1
Municipalities	919,740	281,579	30.6	257,421	91.4	18,934	6.7	5,224	1.9
Colorado	677,457	91,718	13.5	44,519	48.5	19,068	20.8	28,132	30.7
State	222,207	34,232	15.4	4,689	13.7	11,747	34.3	17,796	52.0
Local, total	455,250	57,487	12.6	39,830	69.3	7,320	12.7	10,337	18.0
Counties	63,988	20,214	31.6	9,763	48.3	3,133	15.5	7,318	36.2
Municipalities	134,434	37,273	27.7	30,067	80.7	4,187	11.2	3,019	8.1
Connecticut	612,974	87,024	14.2	43,441	49.9	15,274	17.6	28,310	32.5
State	226,988	50,063	22.1	7,295	14.6	14,459	28.9	28,310	56.5
Local, total	385,987	36,961	9.6	36,146	97.8	815	2.2	0	X
Municipalities	360,214	36,961	10.3	36,146	97.8	815	2.2	0	X
Delaware	128,130	19,834	15.5	8,568	43.2	4,781	24.1	6,485	32.7
State	65,927	14,368	21.8	3,565	24.8	4,318	30.1	6,485	45.1
Local, total	62,202	5,466	8.8	5,003	91.5	463	8.5	0	X
Counties	6,389	1,914	30.0	1,676	87.5	238	12.5	0	X
Municipalities	8,227	3,552	43.2	3,328	93.7	224	6.3	0	X
District of Columbia	165,197	32,053	19.4	18,359	57.3	1,554	4.8	12,140	37.9
Local, total	165,197	32,053	19.4	18,359	57.3	1,554	4.8	12,140	37.9
Municipality	129,255	32,053	24.8	18,359	57.3	1,554	4.8	12,140	37.9
Florida	2,018,496	401,151	19.9	173,949	43.4	82,808	20.6	144,394	36.0
State	530,526	166,413	31.4	11,219	6.7	52,590	31.6	102,603	61.7
Local, total	1,487,970	234,738	15.8	162,729	69.3	30,218	12.9	41,791	17.8
Counties	385,125	146,883	38.1	78,922	53.7	27,951	19.0	40,010	27.2
Municipalities	278,037	87,855	31.6	83,807	95.4	2,267	2.6	1,781	2.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total March	March	Percent of total March	March	Percent of total justice system March	March	Percent of total justice system March	March	Percent of total justice system March
	payrolls <sup>c</sup>	payrolls <sup>d</sup>	payrolls <sup>d</sup>	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls
Georgia	\$1,147,829	\$147,627	12.9%	\$60,129	40.7%	\$27,075	18.3%	\$60,423	40.9%
State	316,365	55,240	17.5	6,460	11.7	5,872	10.6	42,908	77.7
Local, total	831,464	92,387	11.1	53,669	58.1	21,203	23.0	17,515	19.0
Counties	136,871	56,771	41.5	24,341	42.9	17,938	31.6	14,492	25.5
Municipalities	99,528	35,615	35.8	29,328	82.3	3,265	9.2	3,022	8.5
Hawaii	193,484	28,244	14.6	13,802	48.9	8,869	31.4	5,574	19.7
State	147,095	12,322	8.4	0	X	6,748	54.8	5,574	45.2
Local, total	46,389	15,923	34.3	13,802	86.7	2,121	13.3	0	X
Counties	15,106	4,689	31.0	3,865	82.4	824	17.6	0	X
Municipalities	30,927	11,234	36.3	9,937	88.5	1,297	11.5	0	X
Idaho	178,749	19,914	11.1	9,404	47.2	4,151	20.8	6,359	31.9
State	67,732	8,147	12.0	1,906	23.4	1,920	23.6	4,322	53.0
Local, total	111,017	11,766	10.6	7,498	63.7	2,232	19.0	2,037	17.3
Counties	21,293	6,932	32.6	2,984	43.1	1,911	27.6	2,037	29.4
Municipalities	16,943	4,835	28.5	4,514	93.4	321	6.6	0	X
Illinois	1,955,171	327,111	16.7	192,987	59.0	54,469	16.7	79,655	24.4
State	438,154	83,657	19.1	15,738	18.8	16,358	19.6	51,561	61.6
Local, total	1,517,016	243,454	16.0	177,249	72.8	38,111	15.7	28,094	11.5
Counties	170,731	80,198	47.0	17,129	21.4	35,054	43.7	28,015	34.9
Municipalities	402,801	163,256	40.5	160,120	98.1	3,057	1.9	79	(e)
Indiana	815,950	85,371	10.5	45,460	53.3	16,118	18.9	23,793	27.9
State	227,571	26,386	11.6	6,152	23.3	5,739	21.8	14,494	54.9
Local, total	588,378	58,985	10.0	39,308	66.6	10,378	17.6	9,299	15.8
Counties	100,838	24,662	24.5	9,010	36.5	7,392	30.0	8,261	33.5
Municipalities	119,095	34,323	28.8	30,299	88.3	2,986	8.7	1,038	3.0
Iowa	460,223	42,888	9.3	20,484	47.8	10,780	25.1	11,624	27.1
State	175,088	21,091	12.0	3,335	15.8	8,419	39.9	9,337	44.3
Local, total	285,135	21,797	7.6	17,149	78.7	2,361	10.8	2,287	10.5
Counties	53,728	9,892	18.4	5,614	56.7	2,032	20.5	2,246	22.7
Municipalities	56,762	11,905	21.0	11,535	96.9	329	2.8	40	0.3
Kansas	417,576	49,851	11.9	25,317	50.8	10,107	20.3	14,427	28.9
State	120,496	17,468	14.5	2,729	15.6	5,868	33.6	8,870	50.8
Local, total	297,080	32,383	10.9	22,588	69.8	4,239	13.1	5,556	17.2
Counties	51,495	14,961	29.1	7,464	49.9	2,616	17.5	4,881	32.6
Municipalities	61,529	17,422	28.3	15,123	86.8	1,623	9.3	675	3.9
Kentucky	518,100	54,433	10.5	26,095	47.9	14,853	27.3	13,485	24.8
State	198,730	26,225	13.2	6,349	24.2	11,864	45.2	8,012	30.6
Local, total	319,370	28,208	8.8	19,746	70.0	2,989	10.6	5,473	19.4
Counties	45,032	14,518	32.2	7,201	49.6	2,405	16.6	4,913	33.8
Municipalities	53,045	13,689	25.8	12,545	91.6	584	4.3	560	4.1
Louisiana	644,611	78,343	12.2	36,565	46.7	16,221	20.7	25,557	32.6
State	240,537	21,331	8.9	2,566	12.0	5,729	26.9	13,036	61.1
Local, total	404,075	57,012	14.1	33,998	59.6	10,492	18.4	12,522	22.0
Parishes	94,104	28,250	30.0	14,818	52.5	7,007	24.8	6,425	22.7
Municipalities	81,887	28,762	35.1	19,181	66.7	3,485	12.1	6,097	21.2
Maine	173,394	15,256	8.8	8,699	57.0	2,493	16.3	4,065	26.6
State	55,301	6,152	11.1	1,239	20.1	1,986	32.3	2,928	47.6
Local, total	118,093	9,104	7.7	7,460	81.9	507	5.6	1,137	12.5
Counties	3,507	2,756	78.6	1,220	44.3	399	14.5	1,137	41.2
Municipalities	71,835	6,348	8.8	6,240	98.3	108	1.7	0	X
Maryland	862,001	127,665	14.8	62,579	49.0	22,121	17.3	42,966	33.7
State	278,078	55,541	20.0	9,306	16.8	12,246	22.0	33,989	61.2
Local, total	583,924	72,124	12.4	53,273	73.9	9,874	13.7	8,977	12.4
Counties	467,302	50,089	10.7	33,883	67.6	7,229	14.4	8,977	17.9
Municipalities	111,182	22,035	19.8	19,390	88.0	2,646	12.0	0	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total March	March	Percent of total March	March	Percent of total justice system March	March	Percent of total justice system March	March	Percent of total justice system March
	payrolls <sup>c</sup>	payrolls <sup>d</sup>	payrolls <sup>d</sup>	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls	payrolls
Massachusetts	\$1,035,975	\$150,912	14.6%	\$87,016	57.7%	\$23,051	15.3%	\$40,845	27.1%
State	304,403	63,286	20.8	17,964	28.4	21,825	34.5	23,496	37.1
Local, total	731,572	87,627	12.0	69,052	78.8	1,225	1.4	17,349	19.8
Counties	19,238	13,881	72.2	88	0.6	153	1.1	13,641	98.3
Municipalities	604,511	73,745	12.2	68,964	93.5	1,072	1.5	3,709	5.0
Michigan	1,569,814	206,168	13.1	87,972	42.7	39,482	19.2	78,714	38.2
State	467,594	83,981	18.0	12,849	15.3	8,140	9.7	62,992	75.0
Local, total	1,102,220	122,187	11.1	75,123	61.5	31,342	25.7	15,722	12.9
Counties	143,980	56,224	39.0	15,914	28.3	24,990	44.4	15,320	27.2
Municipalities	228,784	65,963	28.8	59,209	89.8	6,352	9.6	403	0.6
Minnesota	827,893	87,066	10.5	39,910	45.8	21,401	24.6	25,754	29.6
State	242,591	24,636	10.2	3,710	15.1	8,690	35.3	12,236	49.7
Local, total	585,301	62,429	10.7	36,200	58.0	12,711	20.4	13,518	21.7
Counties	124,078	35,897	28.9	10,662	29.7	11,717	32.6	13,518	37.7
Municipalities	113,117	26,532	23.5	25,538	96.3	994	3.7	0	X
Mississippi	403,034	35,306	8.8	18,131	51.4	7,133	20.2	10,042	28.4
State	138,069	12,933	9.4	3,066	23.7	2,254	17.4	7,614	58.9
Local, total	264,965	22,372	8.4	15,065	67.3	4,879	21.8	2,428	10.9
Counties	64,669	10,905	16.9	4,751	43.6	3,904	35.8	2,249	20.6
Municipalities	48,345	11,467	23.7	10,314	89.9	974	8.5	179	1.6
Missouri	749,208	95,760	12.8	47,741	49.9	19,555	20.4	28,464	29.7
State	227,800	40,244	17.7	6,664	16.6	10,272	25.5	23,307	57.9
Local, total	521,409	55,516	10.6	41,077	74.0	9,282	16.7	5,157	9.3
Counties	44,415	17,799	40.1	8,668	48.7	5,864	32.9	3,267	18.4
Municipalities	119,233	37,717	31.6	32,409	85.9	3,418	9.1	1,890	5.0
Montana	123,938	11,800	9.5	5,709	48.4	2,676	22.7	3,415	28.9
State	47,694	4,268	8.9	1,085	25.4	798	18.7	2,385	55.9
Local, total	76,243	7,532	9.9	4,624	61.4	1,879	24.9	1,030	13.7
Counties	12,887	4,755	36.9	2,277	47.9	1,499	31.5	979	20.6
Municipalities	10,484	2,778	26.5	2,347	84.5	379	13.7	51	1.8
Nebraska	260,664	24,227	9.3	12,574	51.9	4,923	20.3	6,730	27.8
State	67,780	8,438	12.4	1,734	20.6	2,206	26.1	4,498	53.3
Local, total	192,884	15,788	8.2	10,840	68.7	2,716	17.2	2,232	14.1
Counties	25,681	7,659	29.8	3,065	40.0	2,361	30.8	2,232	29.1
Municipalities	34,017	8,130	23.9	7,775	95.6	355	4.4	0	X
Nevada	281,113	53,969	19.2	24,655	45.7	12,933	24.0	16,382	30.4
State	72,837	15,099	20.7	2,421	16.0	2,415	16.0	10,263	68.0
Local, total	208,276	38,870	18.7	22,233	57.2	10,519	27.1	6,119	15.7
Counties	75,156	28,620	38.1	15,573	54.4	8,692	30.4	4,354	15.2
Municipalities	35,224	10,251	29.1	6,660	65.0	1,827	17.8	1,764	17.2
New Hampshire	167,122	18,075	10.8	9,965	55.1	3,581	19.8	4,529	25.1
State	53,300	7,569	14.2	1,521	20.1	2,825	37.3	3,223	42.6
Local, total	113,823	10,506	9.2	8,444	80.4	755	7.2	1,306	12.4
Counties	8,362	2,477	29.6	574	23.2	596	24.1	1,306	52.7
Municipalities	45,258	8,029	17.7	7,870	98.0	159	2.0	0	X
New Jersey	1,681,772	284,399	16.9	146,859	51.6	75,531	26.6	62,008	21.8
State	505,340	104,259	20.6	18,235	17.5	48,847	46.9	37,177	35.7
Local, total	1,176,433	180,139	15.3	128,624	71.4	26,684	14.8	24,831	13.8
Counties	199,635	50,954	25.5	8,128	16.0	17,998	35.3	24,828	48.7
Municipalities	354,456	129,186	36.4	120,497	93.3	8,686	6.7	3	(e)
New Mexico	276,237	35,949	13.0	14,863	41.3	8,011	22.3	13,076	36.4
State	116,530	19,503	16.7	2,154	11.0	6,969	35.7	10,380	53.2
Local, total	159,707	16,447	10.3	12,709	77.3	1,042	6.3	2,696	16.4
Counties	15,816	5,278	33.4	3,475	65.8	218	4.1	1,585	30.0
Municipalities	40,612	11,169	27.5	9,233	82.7	824	7.4	1,111	9.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total March	March	Percent of	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls
	payrolls <sup>c</sup>	payrolls <sup>d</sup>	total March payrolls <sup>d</sup>						
New York	\$4,153,052	\$724,858	17.5%	\$369,093	50.9%	\$127,069	17.5%	\$228,697	31.6%
State	931,367	233,240	25.0	24,308	10.4	83,267	35.7	125,665	53.9
Local, total	3,221,686	491,619	15.3	344,785	70.1	43,802	8.9	103,032	21.0
Counties	382,252	114,467	29.9	59,030	51.6	15,134	13.2	40,303	35.2
Municipalities	1,842,756	377,152	20.5	285,755	75.8	28,668	7.6	62,729	16.6
North Carolina	1,138,720	140,021	12.3	60,499	43.2	21,046	15.0	58,476	41.8
State	349,082	80,517	23.1	11,165	13.9	19,296	24.0	50,057	62.2
Local, total	789,638	59,504	7.5	49,334	82.9	1,750	2.9	8,420	14.2
Counties	641,305	24,789	3.9	14,832	59.8	1,537	6.2	8,420	34.0
Municipalities	120,493	34,715	28.8	34,502	99.4	213	0.6	0	X
North Dakota	94,889	7,606	8.0	3,697	48.6	2,216	29.1	1,693	22.3
State	39,661	3,080	7.8	609	19.8	1,300	42.2	1,172	38.0
Local, total	55,228	4,526	8.2	3,088	68.2	917	20.3	521	11.5
Counties	7,703	2,363	30.7	1,037	43.9	808	34.2	518	21.9
Municipalities	9,480	2,162	22.8	2,051	94.8	108	5.0	3	0.1
Ohio	1,722,478	231,770	13.5	103,878	44.8	53,654	23.1	74,238	32.0
State	423,845	75,037	17.7	9,362	12.5	9,937	13.2	55,739	74.3
Local, total	1,298,633	156,733	12.1	94,516	60.3	43,717	27.9	18,499	11.8
Counties	242,333	68,009	28.1	18,833	27.7	31,919	46.9	17,257	25.4
Municipalities	278,397	88,724	31.9	75,683	85.3	11,799	13.3	1,242	1.4
Oklahoma	461,956	53,726	11.6	27,339	50.9	10,880	20.3	15,506	28.9
State	171,620	26,845	15.6	4,806	17.9	8,072	30.1	13,967	52.0
Local, total	290,337	26,881	9.3	22,533	83.8	2,808	10.4	1,540	5.7
Counties	34,752	6,994	20.1	4,125	59.0	1,417	20.3	1,452	20.8
Municipalities	77,915	19,887	25.5	18,408	92.6	1,391	7.0	88	0.4
Oregon	541,620	69,801	12.9	31,533	45.2	14,416	20.7	23,852	34.2
State	166,058	27,009	16.3	4,699	17.4	9,077	33.6	13,233	49.0
Local, total	375,562	42,792	11.4	26,834	62.7	5,339	12.5	10,619	24.8
Counties	61,163	23,341	38.2	8,425	36.1	4,303	18.4	10,613	45.5
Municipalities	73,365	19,451	26.5	18,408	94.6	1,036	5.3	7	(e)
Pennsylvania	1,645,628	233,953	14.2	109,384	46.8	50,263	21.5	74,305	31.8
State	480,136	79,084	16.5	21,329	27.0	12,520	15.8	45,235	57.2
Local, total	1,165,492	154,869	13.3	88,055	56.9	37,744	24.4	29,070	18.8
Counties	135,712	53,534	39.4	5,900	11.0	25,995	48.6	21,639	40.4
Municipalities	232,993	101,335	43.5	82,155	81.1	11,749	11.6	7,431	7.3
Rhode Island	187,909	23,393	12.4	11,744	50.2	4,328	18.5	7,321	31.3
State	69,418	12,549	18.1	1,235	9.8	3,993	31.8	7,321	58.3
Local, total	118,491	10,844	9.2	10,509	96.9	335	3.1	0	X
Municipalities	110,865	10,844	9.8	10,509	96.9	335	3.1	0	X
South Carolina	555,072	65,211	11.7	32,492	49.8	9,133	14.0	23,586	36.2
State	198,181	29,433	14.9	7,644	26.0	2,542	8.6	19,246	65.4
Local, total	356,891	35,779	10.0	24,848	69.5	6,591	18.4	4,339	12.1
Counties	80,547	21,637	26.9	11,671	53.9	5,714	26.4	4,252	19.7
Municipalities	42,576	14,142	33.2	13,177	93.2	877	6.2	87	0.6
South Dakota	90,072	9,071	10.1	4,173	46.0	2,181	24.0	2,717	30.0
State	33,093	3,999	12.1	737	18.4	1,486	37.2	1,776	44.4
Local, total	56,979	5,072	8.9	3,436	67.7	695	13.7	941	18.6
Counties	7,517	2,737	36.4	1,224	44.7	592	21.6	921	33.6
Municipalities	13,009	2,335	18.0	2,211	94.7	103	4.4	21	0.9
Tennessee	728,441	84,662	11.6	44,179	52.2	16,213	19.2	24,270	28.7
State	215,351	26,303	12.2	5,206	19.8	7,397	28.1	13,699	52.1
Local, total	513,090	58,359	11.4	38,972	66.8	8,816	15.1	10,571	18.1
Counties	273,539	24,621	9.0	9,671	39.3	5,930	24.1	9,020	36.6
Municipalities	219,459	33,738	15.4	29,302	86.9	2,886	8.6	1,551	4.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

**State and local justice system payroll**By type of activity and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total March payrolls <sup>c</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		March payrolls <sup>d</sup>	Percent of total March payrolls <sup>d</sup>	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls	March payrolls	Percent of total justice system March payrolls
Texas	\$2,873,529	\$386,928	13.5%	\$172,942	44.7%	\$64,447	16.7%	\$149,540	38.6%
State	748,048	128,551	17.2	10,668	8.3	18,328	14.3	99,555	77.4
Local, total	2,125,481	258,378	12.2	162,274	62.8	46,118	17.8	49,985	19.3
Counties	274,039	125,501	45.8	39,912	31.8	35,716	28.5	49,873	39.7
Municipalities	437,720	132,877	30.4	122,362	92.1	10,402	7.8	113	0.1
Utah	311,743	34,276	11.0	16,126	47.0	8,139	23.7	10,012	29.2
State	128,936	14,799	11.5	2,378	16.1	5,005	33.8	7,416	50.1
Local, total	182,807	19,477	10.7	13,747	70.6	3,133	16.1	2,596	13.3
Counties	25,981	9,285	35.7	4,760	51.3	1,929	20.8	2,596	28.0
Municipalities	38,473	10,192	26.5	8,987	88.2	1,204	11.8	0	X
Vermont	91,997	8,891	9.7	4,269	48.0	1,983	22.3	2,639	29.7
State	39,938	6,456	16.2	1,967	30.5	1,850	28.7	2,639	40.9
Local, total	52,059	2,435	4.7	2,302	94.5	133	5.5	0	X
Counties	213	159	74.7	59	37.0	100	63.0	0	X
Municipalities	11,483	2,276	19.8	2,243	98.6	33	1.4	0	X
Virginia	1,027,466	131,387	12.8	56,763	43.2	22,195	16.9	52,429	39.9
State	338,203	55,690	16.5	8,761	15.7	10,811	19.4	36,118	64.9
Local, total	689,263	75,697	11.0	48,002	63.4	11,384	15.0	16,311	21.5
Counties	399,398	40,173	10.1	23,356	58.1	7,550	18.8	9,267	23.1
Municipalities	259,436	35,524	13.7	24,646	69.4	3,834	10.8	7,044	19.8
Washington	982,320	122,065	12.4	55,919	45.8	27,636	22.6	38,510	31.5
State	340,467	38,646	11.4	7,863	20.3	7,126	18.4	23,657	61.2
Local, total	641,854	83,419	13.0	48,056	57.6	20,511	24.6	14,853	17.8
Counties	127,954	46,314	36.2	15,590	33.7	16,449	35.5	14,275	30.8
Municipalities	138,440	37,106	26.8	32,466	87.5	4,062	10.9	578	1.6
West Virginia	224,761	16,064	7.1	8,271	51.5	4,872	30.3	2,921	18.2
State	83,381	8,054	9.7	2,649	32.9	3,001	37.3	2,404	29.8
Local, total	141,380	8,009	5.7	5,622	70.2	1,870	23.4	517	6.5
Counties	13,547	4,034	29.8	1,816	45.0	1,701	42.2	517	12.8
Municipalities	23,191	3,976	17.1	3,806	95.7	170	4.3	0	X
Wisconsin	847,605	104,199	12.3	51,442	49.4	19,774	19.0	32,984	31.7
State	214,684	34,703	16.2	2,732	7.9	9,716	28.0	22,255	64.1
Local, total	632,920	69,496	11.0	48,709	70.1	10,058	14.5	10,729	15.4
Counties	122,826	31,444	25.6	12,258	39.0	8,456	26.9	10,729	34.1
Municipalities	129,655	38,053	29.3	36,451	95.8	1,601	4.2	0	X
Wyoming	96,477	8,651	9.0	4,436	51.3	1,997	23.1	2,217	25.6
State	27,437	3,389	12.4	545	16.1	1,229	36.3	1,615	47.7
Local, total	69,039	5,262	7.6	3,891	74.0	768	14.6	602	11.4
Counties	11,303	2,568	22.7	1,394	54.3	573	22.3	602	23.4
Municipalities	9,065	2,693	29.7	2,497	92.7	196	7.3	0	X

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>d</sup>Justice system payrolls of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

<sup>e</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>March payroll data may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>c</sup>Includes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 190642, Table 6 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee99.zip>, file cjee9906.wk1 [Mar. 27, 2002].



Table 1.18

**Justice system employment**By level of government, United States, October 1982-95 and March 1997-99<sup>a</sup>

One-month payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	1,270,342	94,555	1,175,787	341,010	834,777	319,690	515,087
1983	1,313,831	103,842	1,209,989	358,528	851,461	331,071	520,390
1984	1,373,354	106,926	1,266,428	387,398	879,030	351,175	527,855
1985	1,422,718	110,653	1,312,065	407,792	904,273	368,500	535,773
1986	1,464,070	112,375	1,351,695	425,292	926,403	382,711	543,692
1987	1,524,976	121,321	1,403,655	451,633	952,022	396,743	555,279
1988	1,583,713	130,446	1,453,267	478,885	974,382	416,955	557,427
1989	1,636,895	134,546	1,502,349	505,143	997,206	432,748	564,458
1990	1,710,413	139,799	1,570,614	528,677	1,041,937	462,130	579,807
1991	1,760,563	150,098	1,610,465	542,650	1,067,815	480,003	587,812
1992	1,797,704	162,202	1,635,502	548,139	1,087,363	492,993	594,370
1993	1,825,953	161,786	1,664,167	570,934	1,093,233	495,557	597,676
1994	1,901,773	161,058	1,740,715	599,452	1,141,263	524,908	616,355
1995	1,983,797	167,115	1,816,632	634,692	1,181,940	543,272	638,668
1997	2,078,192	176,739	1,901,453	690,807	1,210,646	556,669	653,977
1998	2,133,240	185,140	1,948,100	705,512	1,242,588	575,661	666,927
1999	2,189,477	191,169	1,998,308	704,902	1,293,406	606,645	686,761

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178270, Table 3 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/ettrnd03.wk1> [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.19

**Justice system employment**By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-95 and March 1997-99<sup>a</sup>

Level of government and one-month payroll period	Total employees				Level of government and one-month payroll period	Total employees			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<u>All governments</u>					<u>State</u>				
1980	NA	714,660	NA	270,647	1980	292,588	75,896	53,022	163,670
1981	NA	716,600	NA	280,593	1981	302,245	76,477	55,455	170,313
1982	1,270,342	723,923	247,697	298,722	1982	341,010	77,538	79,825	183,647
1983	1,313,831	733,070	261,436	319,325	1983	358,528	77,387	83,546	197,595
1984	1,373,354	746,974	277,578	348,802	1984	387,398	83,539	88,869	214,990
1985	1,422,718	757,000	293,025	372,693	1985	407,792	83,603	93,543	230,646
1986	1,464,070	771,917	300,126	392,027	1986	425,292	85,158	96,934	243,200
1987	1,524,976	792,831	312,331	419,814	1987	451,633	87,571	100,108	263,954
1988	1,583,713	804,658	323,641	455,414	1988	478,885	90,300	102,901	285,684
1989	1,636,895	811,528	336,872	488,495	1989	505,143	90,648	107,620	306,875
1990	1,710,413	825,417	350,761	534,235	1990	528,677	89,302	110,093	329,282
1991	1,760,563	837,038	362,178	561,347	1991	542,650	87,011	111,823	343,816
1992	1,797,704	857,593	373,611	566,500	1992	548,139	86,606	113,548	347,985
1993	1,825,953	865,002	375,266	585,685	1993	570,934	86,613	117,264	367,057
1994	1,901,773	890,384	390,731	620,658	1994	599,452	87,270	123,088	389,094
1995	1,983,747	926,086	401,444	656,217	1995	634,692	91,252	130,169	413,271
1997	2,078,192	950,877	419,072	708,243	1997	690,807	93,945	138,674	458,188
1998	2,133,240	976,394	433,493	723,353	1998	705,512	94,628	143,650	467,234
1999	2,189,477	1,017,922	454,982	716,573	1999	704,902	99,686	148,463	456,753
<u>Federal</u>					<u>Local, total<sup>b</sup></u>				
1980	NA	55,505	NA	9,636	1980	NA	582,292	NA	97,052
1981	NA	56,472	NA	9,925	1981	NA	584,618	NA	100,644
1982	94,555	55,922	28,588	10,045	1982	834,777	590,463	139,284	105,030
1983	103,842	63,898	29,834	10,110	1983	851,461	591,785	148,056	111,620
1984	106,926	65,173	31,216	10,537	1984	879,030	598,262	157,493	123,275
1985	110,653	66,024	33,168	11,461	1985	904,273	607,373	166,314	130,586
1986	112,375	66,735	33,584	12,056	1986	926,403	620,024	169,608	136,771
1987	121,321	72,793	35,668	12,860	1987	952,022	632,467	176,555	143,000
1988	130,446	78,755	37,808	13,883	1988	974,382	635,603	182,932	155,847
1989	134,546	78,702	39,733	16,111	1989	997,206	642,178	189,519	165,509
1990	139,799	77,608	43,285	18,906	1990	1,041,937	658,507	197,383	186,047
1991	150,098	81,798	46,824	21,476	1991	1,067,815	668,229	203,531	196,055
1992	162,202	87,616	50,768	23,818	1992	1,087,363	683,371	209,295	194,697
1993	161,786	86,229	50,722	24,835	1993	1,093,233	692,160	207,280	193,793
1994	161,058	84,048	50,872	26,138	1994	1,141,263	719,066	216,771	205,426
1995	167,115	86,087	52,535	28,493	1995	1,181,940	748,747	218,740	214,453
1997	176,739	94,294	52,636	29,809	1997	1,210,646	762,638	227,762	220,246
1998	185,140	100,257	54,447	30,436	1998	1,242,588	781,509	235,396	225,683
1999	191,169	104,096	56,099	30,974	1999	1,293,406	814,140	250,420	228,846
<u>Total State and local</u>					<u>Counties<sup>b</sup></u>				
1980	NA	658,188	NA	260,722	1980	NA	131,645	NA	77,451
1981	NA	661,095	NA	270,957	1981	NA	135,919	NA	80,006
1982	1,175,787	668,001	219,109	288,677	1982	319,690	137,082	98,291	84,317
1983	1,209,989	669,172	231,602	309,215	1983	331,071	137,893	104,034	89,144
1984	1,266,428	681,801	246,362	338,265	1984	351,175	139,417	113,688	98,070
1985	1,312,065	690,976	259,857	361,232	1985	368,500	142,785	120,627	105,088
1986	1,351,695	705,182	266,542	379,971	1986	382,711	148,493	123,640	110,578
1987	1,403,655	720,038	276,663	406,954	1987	396,743	153,704	128,106	114,933
1988	1,453,267	725,903	285,833	441,531	1988	416,955	156,598	134,703	125,654
1989	1,502,349	732,826	297,139	472,384	1989	432,748	159,143	141,011	132,594
1990	1,570,614	747,809	307,476	515,329	1990	462,130	164,717	146,691	150,722
1991	1,610,465	755,240	315,354	539,871	1991	480,003	168,979	151,864	159,160
1992	1,635,502	769,977	322,843	542,682	1992	492,993	178,534	156,593	157,866
1993	1,664,167	778,773	324,544	560,850	1993	495,557	182,765	155,471	157,321
1994	1,740,715	806,336	339,859	594,520	1994	524,908	192,481	162,446	169,981
1995	1,816,632	839,999	348,909	627,724	1995	543,272	199,492	163,939	179,841
1997	1,901,453	856,583	366,436	678,434	1997	556,669	203,022	170,757	182,890
1998	1,948,100	876,137	379,046	692,917	1998	575,661	207,470	178,124	190,067
1999	1,998,308	913,826	398,883	685,599	1999	606,645	223,281	190,418	192,946

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

**Justice system employment**

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-95 and March 1997-99<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Level of government and one-month payroll period	Total employees			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<b>Municipalities<sup>b</sup></b>				
1980	NA	450,647	NA	19,601
1981	NA	448,699	NA	20,638
1982	515,087	453,381	40,993	20,713
1983	520,390	453,892	44,022	22,476
1984	527,855	458,845	43,805	25,205
1985	535,773	464,588	45,687	25,498
1986	543,692	471,531	45,968	26,193
1987	555,279	478,763	48,449	28,067
1988	557,427	479,005	48,229	30,193
1989	564,458	483,035	48,508	32,915
1990	579,807	493,790	50,692	35,325
1991	587,812	499,250	51,667	36,895
1992	594,370	504,837	52,702	36,831
1993	597,676	509,395	51,809	36,472
1994	616,355	526,585	54,325	35,445
1995	638,668	549,255	54,801	34,612
1997	653,977	559,616	57,005	37,356
1998	666,927	574,039	57,272	35,616
1999	686,761	590,859	60,002	35,900

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment*, NCJ 178274, Table 7 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetmd07.wk1> [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, March 1999

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
States-local, total	14,761,969	1,895,845	12.8%	848,389	44.7%	374,235	19.7%	673,221	35.5%
State	4,034,047	694,483	17.2	98,239	14.1	144,550	20.8	451,694	65.0
Local, total	10,727,922	1,201,362	11.2	750,150	62.4	229,685	19.1	221,527	18.4
Counties	2,327,315	578,831	24.9	211,460	36.5	181,151	31.3	186,220	32.2
Municipalities	2,791,955	622,531	22.3	538,690	86.5	48,534	7.8	35,307	5.7
Alabama	261,680	24,534	9.4	12,508	51.0	4,935	20.1	7,091	28.9
State	81,001	8,880	11.0	1,395	15.7	3,042	34.3	4,443	50.0
Local, total	180,679	15,654	8.7	11,113	71.0	1,893	12.1	2,648	16.9
Counties	18,508	5,913	31.9	2,274	38.5	1,264	21.4	2,375	40.2
Municipalities	38,689	9,741	25.2	8,839	90.7	629	6.5	273	2.8
Alaska	48,832	4,397	9.0	1,687	38.4	1,311	29.8	1,399	31.8
State	22,647	2,915	12.9	432	14.8	1,203	41.3	1,280	43.9
Local, total	26,185	1,482	5.7	1,255	84.7	108	7.3	119	8.0
Boroughs	11,267	199	1.8	154	77.4	31	15.6	14	7.0
Municipalities	14,551	1,283	8.8	1,101	85.8	77	6.0	105	8.2
Arizona	236,330	37,458	15.8	15,797	42.2	9,058	24.2	12,603	33.6
State	62,823	11,969	19.1	1,802	15.1	1,312	11.0	8,855	74.0
Local, total	173,507	25,489	14.7	13,995	54.9	7,746	30.4	3,748	14.7
Counties	31,090	14,009	45.1	4,045	28.9	6,224	44.4	3,740	26.7
Municipalities	37,251	11,480	30.8	9,950	86.7	1,522	13.3	8	0.1
Arkansas	146,936	14,668	10.0	7,628	52.0	1,825	12.4	5,215	35.6
State	51,477	5,163	10.0	1,119	21.7	386	7.5	3,658	70.9
Local, total	95,459	9,505	10.0	6,509	68.5	1,439	15.1	1,557	16.4
Counties	13,038	4,321	33.1	1,860	43.0	938	21.7	1,523	35.2
Municipalities	20,599	5,184	25.2	4,649	89.7	501	9.7	34	0.7
California	1,612,201	220,607	13.7	94,771	43.0	49,958	22.6	75,878	34.4
State	350,161	62,836	17.9	12,405	19.7	3,309	5.3	47,122	75.0
Local, total	1,262,040	157,771	12.5	82,366	52.2	46,649	29.6	28,756	18.2
Counties	320,542	99,293	31.0	28,585	28.8	43,223	43.5	27,485	27.7
Municipalities	218,796	58,478	26.7	53,781	92.0	3,426	5.9	1,271	2.2
Colorado	223,833	26,339	11.8	12,220	46.4	5,364	20.4	8,755	33.2
State	62,112	10,051	16.2	1,330	13.2	3,273	32.6	5,448	54.2
Local, total	161,721	16,288	10.1	10,890	66.9	2,091	12.8	3,307	20.3
Counties	23,374	6,436	27.5	3,112	48.4	880	13.7	2,444	38.0
Municipalities	41,417	9,852	23.8	7,778	78.9	1,211	12.3	863	8.8
Connecticut	170,857	23,308	13.6	10,458	44.9	4,100	17.6	8,750	37.5
State	63,486	14,366	22.6	1,697	11.8	3,919	27.3	8,750	60.9
Local, total	107,371	8,942	8.3	8,761	98.0	181	2.0	0	X
Municipalities	99,548	8,942	9.0	8,761	98.0	181	2.0	0	X
Delaware	42,821	6,250	14.6	2,337	37.4	1,579	25.3	2,334	37.3
State	22,519	4,650	20.6	890	19.1	1,426	30.7	2,334	50.2
Local, total	20,302	1,600	7.9	1,447	90.4	153	9.6	0	X
Counties	2,117	557	26.3	474	85.1	83	14.9	0	X
Municipalities	2,800	1,043	37.3	973	93.3	70	6.7	0	X
District of Columbia	43,208	7,385	17.1	4,166	56.4	344	4.7	2,875	38.9
Local, total	43,208	7,385	17.1	4,166	56.4	344	4.7	2,875	38.9
Municipality	34,885	7,385	21.2	4,166	56.4	344	4.7	2,875	38.9
Florida	739,081	126,330	17.1	53,282	42.2	27,455	21.7	45,593	36.1
State	179,654	51,999	28.9	3,991	7.7	16,136	31.0	31,872	61.3
Local, total	559,427	74,331	13.3	49,291	66.3	11,319	15.2	13,721	18.5
Counties	133,708	49,034	36.7	25,160	51.3	10,790	22.0	13,084	26.7
Municipalities	91,569	25,297	27.6	24,131	95.4	529	2.1	637	2.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, March 1999--Continued

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Georgia	452,228	57,836	12.8%	23,121	40.0%	8,937	15.5%	25,778	44.6%
State	115,608	22,015	19.0	2,181	9.9	1,226	5.6	18,608	84.5
Local, total	336,620	35,821	10.6	20,940	58.5	7,711	21.5	7,170	20.0
Counties	55,410	21,842	39.4	9,235	42.3	6,569	30.1	6,038	27.6
Municipalities	41,394	13,979	33.8	11,705	83.7	1,142	8.2	1,132	8.1
Hawaii	66,928	8,556	12.8	3,501	40.9	2,766	32.3	2,289	26.8
State	52,806	4,516	8.6	0	X	2,227	49.3	2,289	50.7
Local, total	14,122	4,040	28.6	3,501	86.7	539	13.3	0	X
Counties	4,975	1,306	26.3	1,071	82.0	235	18.0	0	X
Municipalities	9,023	2,734	30.3	2,430	88.9	304	11.1	0	X
Idaho	73,544	7,229	9.8	3,262	45.1	1,383	19.1	2,584	35.7
State	23,933	2,550	10.7	474	18.6	449	17.6	1,627	63.8
Local, total	49,611	4,679	9.4	2,788	59.6	934	20.0	957	20.5
Counties	9,225	3,086	33.5	1,296	42.0	833	27.0	957	31.0
Municipalities	6,370	1,593	25.0	1,492	93.7	101	6.3	0	X
Illinois	614,108	86,611	14.1	45,176	52.2	16,435	19.0	25,000	28.9
State	140,207	22,701	16.2	3,904	17.2	3,036	13.4	15,761	69.4
Local, total	473,901	63,910	13.5	41,272	64.6	13,399	21.0	9,239	14.5
Counties	59,858	27,631	46.2	5,725	20.7	12,691	45.9	9,215	33.4
Municipalities	106,859	36,279	34.0	35,547	98.0	708	2.0	24	0.1
Indiana	312,217	32,584	10.4	16,219	49.8	5,788	17.8	10,577	32.5
State	81,570	9,220	11.3	2,041	22.1	1,195	13.0	5,984	64.9
Local, total	230,647	23,364	10.1	14,178	60.7	4,593	19.7	4,593	19.7
Counties	45,239	11,175	24.7	3,712	33.2	3,346	29.9	4,117	36.8
Municipalities	45,889	12,189	26.6	10,466	85.9	1,247	10.2	476	3.9
Iowa	169,788	14,233	8.4	6,920	48.6	3,196	22.5	4,117	28.9
State	53,059	6,510	12.3	979	15.0	2,408	37.0	3,123	48.0
Local, total	116,729	7,723	6.6	5,941	76.9	788	10.2	994	12.9
Counties	22,760	3,750	16.5	2,062	55.0	711	19.0	977	26.1
Municipalities	21,011	3,973	18.9	3,879	97.6	77	1.9	17	0.4
Kansas	168,007	18,224	10.8	8,860	48.6	3,595	19.7	5,769	31.7
State	43,207	6,597	15.3	984	14.9	2,080	31.5	3,533	53.6
Local, total	124,800	11,627	9.3	7,876	67.7	1,515	13.0	2,236	19.2
Counties	21,484	5,706	26.6	2,742	48.1	999	17.5	1,965	34.4
Municipalities	22,667	5,921	26.1	5,134	86.7	516	8.7	271	4.6
Kentucky	214,243	21,607	10.1	9,732	45.0	5,742	26.6	6,133	28.4
State	69,908	9,986	14.3	2,098	21.0	4,369	43.8	3,519	35.2
Local, total	144,335	11,621	8.1	7,634	65.7	1,373	11.8	2,614	22.5
Counties	20,809	6,459	31.0	2,913	45.1	1,160	18.0	2,386	36.9
Municipalities	21,433	5,162	24.1	4,721	91.5	213	4.1	228	4.4
Louisiana	279,974	34,256	12.2	15,346	44.8	6,728	19.6	12,182	35.6
State	95,588	9,562	10.0	1,105	11.6	1,668	17.4	6,789	71.0
Local, total	184,386	24,694	13.4	14,241	57.7	5,060	20.5	5,393	21.8
Parishes	40,508	12,921	31.9	6,329	49.0	3,395	26.3	3,197	24.7
Municipalities	37,364	11,773	31.5	7,912	67.2	1,665	14.1	2,196	18.7
Maine	69,884	5,885	8.4	3,258	55.4	840	14.3	1,787	30.4
State	20,093	2,170	10.8	362	16.7	609	28.1	1,199	55.3
Local, total	49,791	3,715	7.5	2,896	78.0	231	6.2	588	15.8
Counties	1,771	1,308	73.9	510	39.0	210	16.1	588	45.0
Municipalities	28,943	2,407	8.3	2,386	99.1	21	0.9	0	X
Maryland	271,172	38,794	14.3	17,605	45.4	6,916	17.8	14,273	36.8
State	88,903	17,791	20.0	2,427	13.6	3,922	22.0	11,442	64.3
Local, total	182,269	21,003	11.5	15,178	72.3	2,994	14.3	2,831	13.5
Counties	143,717	14,304	10.0	9,261	64.7	2,212	15.5	2,831	19.8
Municipalities	36,254	6,699	18.5	5,917	88.3	782	11.7	0	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, March 1999--Continued

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Massachusetts	316,998	41,951	13.2%	22,684	54.1%	6,960	16.6%	12,307	29.3%
State	87,393	18,234	20.9	4,695	25.7	6,630	36.4	6,909	37.9
Local, total	229,605	23,717	10.3	17,989	75.8	330	1.4	5,398	22.8
Counties	6,413	4,388	68.4	31	0.7	63	1.4	4,294	97.9
Municipalities	191,248	19,329	10.1	17,958	92.9	267	1.4	1,104	5.7
Michigan	482,199	59,216	12.3	24,709	41.7	11,425	19.3	23,082	39.0
State	137,275	22,940	16.7	3,155	13.8	2,001	8.7	17,784	77.5
Local, total	344,924	36,276	10.5	21,554	59.4	9,424	26.0	5,298	14.6
Counties	49,185	17,630	35.8	4,863	27.6	7,596	43.1	5,171	29.3
Municipalities	70,759	18,646	26.4	16,691	89.5	1,828	9.8	127	0.7
Minnesota	270,967	23,880	8.8	10,554	44.2	5,666	23.7	7,660	32.1
State	70,710	6,615	9.4	892	13.5	2,091	31.6	3,632	54.9
Local, total	200,257	17,265	8.6	9,662	56.0	3,575	20.7	4,028	23.3
Counties	40,024	10,458	26.1	3,089	29.5	3,341	31.9	4,028	38.5
Municipalities	35,509	6,807	19.2	6,573	96.6	234	3.4	0	X
Mississippi	190,783	16,971	8.9	8,536	50.3	2,910	17.1	5,525	32.6
State	54,222	5,711	10.5	1,167	20.4	476	8.3	4,068	71.2
Local, total	136,561	11,260	8.2	7,369	65.4	2,434	21.6	1,457	12.9
Counties	34,107	5,993	17.6	2,603	43.4	2,024	33.8	1,366	22.8
Municipalities	22,395	5,267	23.5	4,766	90.5	410	7.8	91	1.7
Missouri	300,132	38,224	12.7	17,200	45.0	7,258	19.0	13,766	36.0
State	92,543	17,279	18.7	2,353	13.6	3,465	20.1	11,461	66.3
Local, total	207,589	20,945	10.1	14,847	70.9	3,793	18.1	2,305	11.0
Counties	20,020	7,914	39.5	3,804	48.1	2,533	32.0	1,577	19.9
Municipalities	45,247	13,031	28.8	11,043	84.7	1,260	9.7	728	5.6
Montana	51,525	4,693	9.1	2,180	46.5	994	21.2	1,519	32.4
State	18,715	1,592	8.5	405	25.4	190	11.9	997	62.6
Local, total	32,810	3,101	9.5	1,775	57.2	804	25.9	522	16.8
Counties	6,200	2,064	33.3	918	44.5	645	31.3	501	24.3
Municipalities	4,153	1,037	25.0	857	82.6	159	15.3	21	2.0
Nebraska	105,153	9,165	8.7	4,430	48.3	1,785	19.5	2,950	32.2
State	29,575	3,298	11.2	670	20.3	691	21.0	1,937	58.7
Local, total	75,578	5,867	7.8	3,760	64.1	1,094	18.6	1,013	17.3
Counties	11,963	3,309	27.7	1,291	39.0	1,005	30.4	1,013	30.6
Municipalities	11,926	2,558	21.4	2,469	96.5	89	3.5	0	X
Nevada	84,835	14,061	16.6	6,136	43.6	3,230	23.0	4,695	33.4
State	23,315	4,377	18.8	713	16.3	530	12.1	3,134	71.6
Local, total	61,520	9,684	15.7	5,423	56.0	2,700	27.9	1,561	16.1
Counties	20,743	7,163	34.5	3,807	53.1	2,240	31.3	1,116	15.6
Municipalities	9,268	2,521	27.2	1,616	64.1	460	18.2	445	17.7
New Hampshire	61,362	6,074	9.9	3,262	53.7	1,143	18.8	1,669	27.5
State	18,580	2,508	13.5	431	17.2	902	36.0	1,175	46.9
Local, total	42,782	3,566	8.3	2,831	79.4	241	6.8	494	13.9
Counties	3,669	916	25.0	219	23.9	203	22.2	494	53.9
Municipalities	16,135	2,650	16.4	2,612	98.6	38	1.4	0	X
New Jersey	446,885	69,403	15.5	33,047	47.6	20,517	29.6	15,839	22.8
State	130,131	26,348	20.2	3,754	14.2	13,210	50.1	9,384	35.6
Local, total	316,754	43,055	13.6	29,293	68.0	7,307	17.0	6,455	15.0
Counties	60,613	13,066	21.6	2,251	17.2	4,362	33.4	6,453	49.4
Municipalities	95,278	29,989	31.5	27,042	90.2	2,945	9.8	2	(d)
New Mexico	114,684	13,724	12.0	5,335	38.9	2,887	21.0	5,502	40.1
State	44,075	7,235	16.4	633	8.7	2,441	33.7	4,161	57.5
Local, total	70,609	6,489	9.2	4,702	72.5	446	6.9	1,341	20.7
Counties	6,996	2,295	32.8	1,353	59.0	79	3.4	863	37.6
Municipalities	17,122	4,194	24.5	3,349	79.9	367	8.8	478	11.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, March 1999--Continued

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
New York	1,153,870	175,739	15.2%	84,749	48.2%	29,584	16.8%	61,406	34.9%
State	249,596	58,828	23.6	5,700	9.7	17,813	30.3	35,315	60.0
Local, total	904,274	116,911	12.9	79,049	67.6	11,771	10.1	26,091	22.3
Counties	117,267	27,527	23.5	12,537	45.5	3,898	14.2	11,092	40.3
Municipalities	516,952	89,384	17.3	66,512	74.4	7,873	8.8	14,999	16.8
North Carolina	436,073	51,804	11.9	22,246	42.9	6,609	12.8	22,949	44.3
State	124,601	28,444	22.8	3,365	11.8	5,958	20.9	19,121	67.2
Local, total	311,472	23,360	7.5	18,881	80.8	651	2.8	3,828	16.4
Counties	253,515	10,730	4.2	6,296	58.7	606	5.6	3,828	35.7
Municipalities	47,250	12,630	26.7	12,585	99.6	45	0.4	0	X
North Dakota	37,491	2,964	7.9	1,432	48.3	745	25.1	787	26.6
State	15,697	1,164	7.4	223	19.2	396	34.0	545	46.8
Local, total	21,794	1,800	8.3	1,209	67.2	349	19.4	242	13.4
Counties	3,614	1,017	28.1	463	45.5	314	30.9	240	23.6
Municipalities	3,508	783	22.3	746	95.3	35	4.5	2	0.3
Ohio	587,859	77,486	13.2	31,820	41.1	19,984	25.8	25,682	33.1
State	137,103	23,214	16.9	2,593	11.2	2,727	11.7	17,894	77.1
Local, total	450,756	54,272	12.0	29,227	53.9	17,257	31.8	7,788	14.3
Counties	97,094	27,328	28.1	7,051	25.8	12,984	47.5	7,293	26.7
Municipalities	91,677	26,944	29.4	22,176	82.3	4,273	15.9	495	1.8
Oklahoma	195,888	21,777	11.1	10,892	50.0	3,831	17.6	7,054	32.4
State	64,361	10,284	16.0	1,771	17.2	2,468	24.0	6,045	58.8
Local, total	131,527	11,493	8.7	9,121	79.4	1,363	11.9	1,009	8.8
Counties	18,268	4,243	23.2	2,465	58.1	819	19.3	959	22.6
Municipalities	31,462	7,250	23.0	6,656	91.8	544	7.5	50	0.7
Oregon	177,507	20,850	11.7	8,420	40.4	4,642	22.3	7,788	37.4
State	55,119	8,650	15.7	1,372	15.9	2,948	34.1	4,330	50.1
Local, total	122,388	12,200	10.0	7,048	57.8	1,694	13.9	3,458	28.3
Counties	20,523	7,297	35.6	2,439	33.4	1,402	19.2	3,456	47.4
Municipalities	19,913	4,903	24.6	4,609	94.0	292	6.0	2	(d)
Pennsylvania	525,583	73,958	14.1	30,760	41.6	17,474	23.6	25,724	34.8
State	146,798	22,809	15.5	5,457	23.9	2,546	11.2	14,806	64.9
Local, total	378,785	51,149	13.5	25,303	49.5	14,928	29.2	10,918	21.3
Counties	59,635	22,306	37.4	2,309	10.4	11,300	50.7	8,697	39.0
Municipalities	74,777	28,843	38.6	22,994	79.7	3,628	12.6	2,221	7.7
Rhode Island	54,409	6,089	11.2	3,059	50.2	1,232	20.2	1,798	29.5
State	19,786	3,181	16.1	274	8.6	1,109	34.9	1,798	56.5
Local, total	34,623	2,908	8.4	2,785	95.8	123	4.2	0	X
Municipalities	32,102	2,908	9.1	2,785	95.8	123	4.2	0	X
South Carolina	233,745	27,862	11.9	13,371	48.0	3,520	12.6	10,971	39.4
State	78,975	12,819	16.2	3,189	24.9	686	5.4	8,944	69.8
Local, total	154,770	15,043	9.7	10,182	67.7	2,834	18.8	2,027	13.5
Counties	33,273	9,213	27.7	4,787	52.0	2,452	26.6	1,974	21.4
Municipalities	18,026	5,830	32.3	5,395	92.5	382	6.6	53	0.9
South Dakota	39,772	3,733	9.4	1,672	44.8	741	19.8	1,320	35.4
State	13,030	1,644	12.6	272	16.5	509	31.0	863	52.5
Local, total	26,742	2,089	7.8	1,400	67.0	232	11.1	457	21.9
Counties	3,754	1,215	32.4	558	45.9	211	17.4	446	36.7
Municipalities	5,268	874	16.6	842	96.3	21	2.4	11	1.3
Tennessee	296,324	33,533	11.3	16,842	50.2	5,439	16.2	11,252	33.6
State	81,407	10,193	12.5	1,888	18.5	1,977	19.4	6,328	62.1
Local, total	214,917	23,340	10.9	14,954	64.1	3,462	14.8	4,924	21.1
Counties	119,814	10,971	9.2	4,315	39.3	2,402	21.9	4,254	38.8
Municipalities	85,766	12,369	14.4	10,639	86.0	1,060	8.6	670	5.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, March 1999--Continued

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Texas	1,148,712	148,226	12.9%	58,072	39.2%	21,846	14.7%	68,308	46.1%
State	269,450	55,312	20.5	3,587	6.5	4,973	9.0	46,752	84.5
Local, total	879,262	92,914	10.6	54,485	58.6	16,873	18.2	21,556	23.2
Counties	111,389	50,094	45.0	15,287	30.5	13,299	26.5	21,508	42.9
Municipalities	159,393	42,820	26.9	39,198	91.5	3,574	8.3	48	0.1
Utah	120,396	11,908	9.9	5,399	45.3	2,608	21.9	3,901	32.8
State	48,679	5,218	10.7	762	14.6	1,582	30.3	2,874	55.1
Local, total	71,717	6,690	9.3	4,637	69.3	1,026	15.3	1,027	15.4
Counties	9,862	3,328	33.7	1,681	50.5	620	18.6	1,027	30.9
Municipalities	12,922	3,362	26.0	2,956	87.9	406	12.1	0	X
Vermont	34,242	2,878	8.4	1,328	46.1	629	21.9	921	32.0
State	12,714	2,038	16.0	537	26.3	580	28.5	921	45.2
Local, total	21,528	840	3.9	791	94.2	49	5.8	0	X
Counties	99	72	72.7	35	48.6	37	51.4	0	X
Municipalities	4,209	768	18.2	756	98.4	12	1.6	0	X
Virginia	372,682	46,766	12.5	18,015	38.5	6,776	14.5	21,975	47.0
State	113,823	21,395	18.8	2,548	11.9	3,270	15.3	15,577	72.8
Local, total	258,859	25,371	9.8	15,467	61.0	3,506	13.8	6,398	25.2
Counties	146,808	12,833	8.7	7,336	57.2	2,284	17.8	3,213	25.0
Municipalities	101,133	12,538	12.4	8,131	64.9	1,222	9.7	3,185	25.4
Washington	296,861	32,899	11.1	13,734	41.7	7,356	22.4	11,809	35.9
State	108,514	11,346	10.5	2,163	19.1	1,680	14.8	7,503	66.1
Local, total	188,347	21,553	11.4	11,571	53.7	5,676	26.3	4,306	20.0
Counties	35,971	12,508	34.8	3,827	30.6	4,540	36.3	4,141	33.1
Municipalities	36,775	9,045	24.6	7,744	85.6	1,136	12.6	165	1.8
West Virginia	93,601	7,235	7.7	3,652	50.5	2,044	28.3	1,539	21.3
State	32,857	3,324	10.1	1,015	30.5	1,123	33.8	1,186	35.7
Local, total	60,744	3,911	6.4	2,637	67.4	921	23.5	353	9.0
Counties	7,118	2,113	29.7	918	43.4	842	39.8	353	16.7
Municipalities	10,789	1,798	16.7	1,719	95.6	79	4.4	0	X
Wisconsin	274,226	32,274	11.8	15,319	47.5	5,450	16.9	11,505	35.6
State	63,185	10,705	16.9	856	8.0	1,980	18.5	7,869	73.5
Local, total	211,041	21,569	10.2	14,463	67.1	3,470	16.1	3,636	16.9
Counties	44,906	10,474	23.3	3,812	36.4	3,026	28.9	3,636	34.7
Municipalities	40,277	11,095	27.5	10,651	96.0	444	4.0	0	X
Wyoming	39,333	3,411	8.7	1,680	49.3	695	20.4	1,036	30.4
State	11,056	1,331	12.0	183	13.7	403	30.3	745	56.0
Local, total	28,277	2,080	7.4	1,497	72.0	292	14.0	291	14.0
Counties	5,072	1,116	22.0	595	53.3	230	20.6	291	26.1
Municipalities	3,404	964	28.3	902	93.6	62	6.4	0	X

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>b</sup>Includes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

<sup>c</sup>Justice system employment of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 190642, Table 5 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee99.zip>, file cjee9905.wk1 [Mar. 27, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.21

**Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**By type of activity and State, March 1999<sup>a</sup>

State <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
		Total	Sworn only		
Total	67.4	30.2	22.7	13.3	23.9
Alabama	55.2	28.1	21.9	11.1	16.0
Alaska	70.1	26.9	17.1	20.9	22.3
Arizona	73.0	30.8	24.2	17.6	24.6
Arkansas	54.9	28.5	21.7	6.8	19.5
California	65.1	28.0	18.8	14.8	22.4
Colorado	61.2	28.4	20.6	12.5	20.4
Connecticut	68.4	30.7	24.4	12.0	25.7
Delaware	79.7	29.8	20.9	20.1	29.8
District of Columbia	139.6	78.8	65.6	6.5	54.4
Florida	79.0	33.3	22.6	17.2	28.5
Georgia	70.6	28.2	22.7	10.9	31.5
Hawaii	70.6	28.9	22.2	22.8	18.9
Idaho	55.9	25.2	17.8	10.7	20.0
Illinois	69.7	36.4	27.3	13.2	20.1
Indiana	53.6	26.7	18.9	9.5	17.4
Iowa	48.6	23.6	17.5	10.9	14.1
Kansas	67.8	33.0	24.6	13.4	21.5
Kentucky	53.5	24.1	17.6	14.2	15.2
Louisiana	76.6	34.3	26.0	15.0	27.3
Maine	46.2	25.6	17.8	6.6	14.0
Maryland	73.2	33.2	25.4	13.1	27.0
Massachusetts	66.1	35.7	29.5	11.0	19.4
Michigan	59.6	24.9	19.5	11.5	23.2
Minnesota	48.6	21.5	16.2	11.5	15.6
Mississippi	59.6	30.0	21.3	10.2	19.4
Missouri	68.3	30.7	21.4	13.0	24.6
Montana	52.0	24.2	16.2	11.0	16.8
Nebraska	53.6	25.9	19.2	10.4	17.2
Nevada	70.4	30.7	19.6	16.2	23.5
New Hampshire	49.1	26.4	20.0	9.2	13.5
New Jersey	82.5	39.3	28.6	24.4	18.8
New Mexico	75.4	29.3	21.3	15.9	30.2
New York	92.6	44.7	38.6	15.6	32.4
North Carolina	64.4	27.6	22.0	8.2	28.5
North Dakota	46.2	22.3	17.6	11.6	12.3
Ohio	68.2	28.0	21.4	17.6	22.6
Oklahoma	63.1	31.6	22.8	11.1	20.4
Oregon	61.0	24.6	17.3	13.6	22.8
Pennsylvania	60.2	25.0	19.9	14.2	21.0
Rhode Island	58.1	29.2	22.7	11.8	17.2
South Carolina	69.4	33.3	24.4	8.8	27.4
South Dakota	49.4	22.2	16.6	9.8	17.5
Tennessee	58.9	29.6	22.8	9.6	19.8
Texas	71.1	27.8	21.2	10.5	32.8
Utah	53.3	24.2	16.9	11.7	17.5
Vermont	47.3	21.8	15.5	10.3	15.1
Virginia	66.1	25.4	19.2	9.6	31.0
Washington	55.8	23.3	16.5	12.5	20.0
West Virginia	40.0	20.2	15.8	11.3	8.5
Wisconsin	60.2	28.6	21.8	10.2	21.4
Wyoming	69.0	34.0	22.8	14.1	21.0

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 190642, Table 8 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee99.zip>, file cjee9908.wk1 [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.22

**State and local sworn police full-time equivalent employment and percent of total police employment**

By level of government, United States, October 1980-95 and March 1997-99

One-month payroll period	Total State and local sworn police employees	Local <sup>a</sup>			
	State	Total	Counties	Municipalities	
1980	461,810	50,672	411,138	94,533	316,605
1981	464,141	51,177	412,964	96,326	316,638
1982	470,909	49,865	421,044	97,829	323,215
1983	472,459	50,965	421,494	98,695	322,799
1984	475,124	51,155	423,969	99,045	324,924
1985	481,146	51,761	429,385	100,916	328,469
1986	491,276	52,754	438,522	104,643	333,879
1987	501,440	53,542	447,898	107,811	340,087
1988	509,619	54,978	454,641	111,306	343,335
1989	513,242	56,084	457,158	113,479	343,679
1990	525,075	56,729	468,346	116,836	351,510
1991	531,706	56,294	475,412	119,383	356,029
1992	538,510	55,104	483,406	123,851	359,555
1993	546,047	54,283	491,764	127,234	364,530
1994	560,509	56,981	507,783	138,817	373,221
1995	584,925	54,704	530,221	139,078	391,143
1997	602,718	56,023	546,695	142,330	404,365
1998	616,377	55,224	561,153	145,472	415,681
1999	638,066	58,917	578,909	153,075	425,834
<b>Percent sworn of total police employees</b>					
1980	78.1%	67.3%	79.7%	77.4%	80.4%
1981	78.0	67.5	79.5	76.9	80.4
1982	77.8	65.0	79.7	77.3	80.5
1983	78.1	66.3	79.8	77.5	80.5
1984	77.7	65.4	79.5	76.9	80.4
1985	77.6	66.2	79.3	76.3	80.2
1986	76.3	66.1	77.7	75.2	78.5
1987	76.0	64.5	77.7	74.4	78.7
1988	76.0	64.1	77.8	75.0	78.7
1989	75.8	64.5	77.4	75.0	78.3
1990	75.6	64.4	77.3	74.8	78.1
1991	75.7	65.1	77.2	74.4	78.2
1992	75.3	64.1	76.9	73.2	78.3
1993	75.3	63.2	77.0	73.3	78.3
1994	74.9	62.1	76.8	74.1	77.9
1995	75.1	61.1	76.9	73.7	78.2
1997	75.5	60.7	77.4	73.7	78.7
1998	75.4	59.3	77.4	74.0	78.7
1999	75.2	60.2	77.2	72.4	79.1

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. The formula for computing full-time equivalent employment changed in 1986; see Appendix 1 for more information. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment**, NCJ 178276, Table 9 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/data/eetrd09.wk1> [Mar. 27, 2002].

Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
States-local, total	848,389	638,066	75.2%	\$2,445,186	210,323	24.8%	\$561,873
State	98,239	59,157	60.2	235,795	39,082	39.8	114,944
Local, total	750,150	578,909	77.2	2,209,391	171,241	22.8	446,929
Counties	211,460	153,075	72.4	524,564	58,385	27.6	152,215
Municipalities	538,690	425,834	79.0	1,684,827	112,856	20.9	294,714
Alabama	12,508	9,728	77.8	26,141	2,780	22.2	5,529
State	1,395	766	54.9	2,381	629	45.1	1,477
Local, total	11,113	8,962	80.6	23,760	2,151	19.4	4,052
Counties	2,274	1,864	82.0	5,274	410	18.0	725
Municipalities	8,839	7,098	80.3	18,486	1,741	19.7	3,327
Alaska	1,687	1,071	63.5	5,253	616	36.5	2,435
State	432	248	57.4	1,416	184	42.6	540
Local, total	1,255	823	65.6	3,837	432	34.4	1,895
Boroughs	154	60	39.0	311	94	61.0	342
Municipalities	1,101	763	69.3	3,525	338	30.7	1,553
Arizona	15,797	12,418	78.6	45,930	3,379	21.4	10,255
State	1,802	990	54.9	3,923	812	45.1	2,546
Local, total	13,995	11,428	81.7	42,008	2,567	18.3	7,709
Counties	4,045	3,730	92.2	10,711	315	7.8	868
Municipalities	9,950	7,698	77.4	31,297	2,252	22.6	6,842
Arkansas	7,628	5,798	76.0	13,820	1,830	24.0	3,220
State	1,119	587	52.5	1,769	532	47.5	1,227
Local, total	6,509	5,211	80.1	12,050	1,298	19.9	1,994
Counties	1,860	1,379	74.1	2,683	481	25.9	624
Municipalities	4,649	3,832	82.4	9,368	817	17.6	1,370
California	94,771	63,648	67.2	334,690	31,123	32.8	105,856
State	12,405	7,242	58.4	36,934	5,163	41.6	15,910
Local, total	82,366	56,406	68.5	297,756	25,960	31.5	89,946
Counties	28,585	18,583	65.0	92,918	10,002	35.0	37,362
Municipalities	53,781	37,823	70.3	204,838	15,958	29.7	52,583
Colorado	12,220	8,875	72.6	35,525	3,345	27.4	8,993
State	1,330	859	64.6	3,069	471	35.4	1,620
Local, total	10,890	8,016	73.6	32,456	2,874	26.4	7,374
Counties	3,112	2,305	74.1	7,954	807	25.9	1,809
Municipalities	7,778	5,711	73.4	24,502	2,067	26.6	5,565
Connecticut	10,458	8,314	79.5	36,968	2,144	20.5	6,473
State	1,697	1,054	62.1	5,040	643	37.9	2,255
Local, total	8,761	7,260	82.9	31,927	1,501	17.1	4,218
Municipalities	8,761	7,260	82.9	31,927	1,501	17.1	4,218
Delaware	2,337	1,639	70.1	6,827	698	29.9	1,741
State	890	595	66.8	2,789	295	33.1	776
Local, total	1,447	1,044	72.2	4,038	403	27.9	965
Counties	474	291	61.4	1,189	183	38.6	487
Municipalities	973	753	77.4	2,849	220	22.6	478
District of Columbia	4,166	3,472	83.3	15,975	694	16.7	2,384
Local, total	4,166	3,472	83.3	15,975	694	16.7	2,384
Municipality	4,166	3,472	83.3	15,975	694	16.7	2,384
Florida	53,282	36,063	67.7	132,393	17,219	32.3	41,555
State	3,991	2,208	55.3	7,356	1,783	44.7	3,863
Local, total	49,291	33,855	68.7	125,037	15,436	31.3	37,692
Counties	25,160	16,257	64.6	57,879	8,903	35.4	21,043
Municipalities	24,131	17,598	72.9	67,158	6,533	27.1	16,649

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
Georgia	23,121	18,592	80.4%	\$50,334	4,529	19.6%	\$9,795
State	2,181	1,074	49.2	3,489	1,107	50.8	2,970
Local, total	20,940	17,518	83.7	46,845	3,422	16.3	6,824
Counties	9,235	7,511	81.3	20,528	1,724	18.7	3,813
Municipalities	11,705	10,007	85.5	26,316	1,698	14.5	3,012
Hawaii	3,501	2,688	76.8	11,524	813	23.2	2,278
State	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local, total	3,501	2,688	76.8	11,524	813	23.2	2,278
Counties	1,071	796	74.3	3,137	275	25.7	728
Municipalities	2,430	1,892	77.9	8,386	538	22.1	1,550
Idaho	3,262	2,304	70.6	7,187	958	29.4	2,217
State	474	250	52.7	1,175	224	47.3	730
Local, total	2,788	2,054	73.7	6,011	734	26.3	1,487
Counties	1,296	865	66.7	2,165	431	33.3	820
Municipalities	1,492	1,189	79.7	3,847	303	20.3	667
Illinois	45,176	33,958	75.2	159,070	11,218	24.8	33,916
State	3,904	2,172	55.6	9,892	1,732	44.4	5,846
Local, total	41,272	31,786	77.0	149,178	9,486	23.0	28,071
Counties	5,725	3,805	66.5	12,920	1,920	33.5	4,209
Municipalities	35,547	27,981	78.7	136,258	7,566	21.3	23,862
Indiana	16,219	11,496	70.9	36,196	4,723	29.1	9,265
State	2,041	1,219	59.7	4,478	822	40.3	1,675
Local, total	14,178	10,277	72.5	31,718	3,901	27.5	7,590
Counties	3,712	2,517	67.8	6,760	1,195	32.2	2,250
Municipalities	10,466	7,760	74.1	24,959	2,706	25.9	5,340
Iowa	6,920	5,108	73.8	16,209	1,812	26.2	4,275
State	979	649	66.3	2,340	330	33.7	995
Local, total	5,941	4,459	75.0	13,869	1,482	24.9	3,280
Counties	2,062	1,284	62.3	3,982	778	37.7	1,632
Municipalities	3,879	3,175	81.8	9,888	704	18.1	1,648
Kansas	8,860	6,627	74.8	20,311	2,233	25.2	5,006
State	984	610	62.0	1,910	374	38.0	820
Local, total	7,876	6,017	76.4	18,402	1,859	23.6	4,186
Counties	2,742	1,998	72.9	5,980	744	27.1	1,485
Municipalities	5,134	4,019	78.3	12,422	1,115	21.7	2,701
Kentucky	9,732	7,098	72.9	20,241	2,634	27.1	5,854
State	2,098	1,009	48.1	3,450	1,089	51.9	2,900
Local, total	7,634	6,089	79.8	16,791	1,545	20.2	2,955
Counties	2,913	2,328	79.9	6,079	585	20.1	1,121
Municipalities	4,721	3,761	79.7	10,711	960	20.3	1,834
Louisiana	15,346	11,627	75.8	29,407	3,719	24.2	7,157
State	1,105	678	61.4	1,747	427	38.6	820
Local, total	14,241	10,949	76.9	27,661	3,292	23.1	6,337
Parishes	6,329	4,592	72.5	11,200	1,737	27.4	3,618
Municipalities	7,912	6,357	80.3	16,461	1,555	19.6	2,719
Maine	3,258	2,267	69.6	6,892	991	30.4	1,807
State	362	308	85.1	1,124	54	14.9	115
Local, total	2,896	1,959	67.7	5,768	937	32.4	1,692
Counties	510	394	77.3	980	116	22.8	240
Municipalities	2,386	1,565	65.6	4,788	821	34.4	1,452
Maryland	17,605	13,423	76.3	49,110	4,182	23.8	13,468
State	2,427	1,605	66.1	7,175	822	33.9	2,130
Local, total	15,178	11,818	77.9	41,935	3,360	22.1	11,338
Counties	9,261	7,356	79.4	26,823	1,905	20.6	7,060
Municipalities	5,917	4,462	75.4	15,112	1,455	24.6	4,277

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
Massachusetts	22,684	18,716	82.5%	\$77,726	3,968	17.5%	\$9,290
State	4,695	4,013	85.5	15,983	682	14.5	1,982
Local, total	17,989	14,703	81.7	61,744	3,286	18.3	7,308
Counties	31	16	51.6	45	15	48.4	42
Municipalities	17,958	14,687	81.8	61,698	3,271	18.2	7,266
Michigan	24,709	19,335	78.3	73,742	5,374	21.8	14,230
State	3,155	2,122	67.3	9,384	1,033	32.7	3,465
Local, total	21,554	17,213	79.9	64,358	4,341	20.1	10,765
Counties	4,863	3,679	75.7	12,790	1,184	24.4	3,124
Municipalities	16,691	13,534	81.1	51,568	3,157	18.9	7,640
Minnesota	10,554	7,949	75.3	32,551	2,605	24.7	7,359
State	892	491	55.0	2,436	401	45.0	1,275
Local, total	9,662	7,458	77.2	30,116	2,204	22.8	6,084
Counties	3,089	2,231	72.2	8,340	858	27.8	2,322
Municipalities	6,573	5,227	79.5	21,776	1,346	20.5	3,762
Mississippi	8,536	6,051	70.9	13,585	2,485	29.1	4,546
State	1,167	647	55.4	1,811	520	44.6	1,255
Local, total	7,369	5,404	73.3	11,774	1,965	26.7	3,291
Counties	2,603	1,699	65.3	3,373	904	34.7	1,379
Municipalities	4,766	3,705	77.7	8,402	1,061	22.3	1,912
Missouri	17,200	11,997	69.8	36,436	5,203	30.3	11,305
State	2,353	1,210	51.4	3,978	1,143	48.6	2,686
Local, total	14,847	10,787	72.7	32,458	4,060	27.4	8,619
Counties	3,804	2,554	67.1	6,215	1,250	32.9	2,453
Municipalities	11,043	8,233	74.5	26,243	2,810	25.4	6,166
Montana	2,180	1,460	67.0	4,218	720	33.0	1,491
State	405	190	46.9	530	215	53.1	556
Local, total	1,775	1,270	71.5	3,688	505	28.4	935
Counties	918	599	65.3	1,710	319	34.8	567
Municipalities	857	671	78.3	1,979	186	21.7	368
Nebraska	4,430	3,278	74.0	10,043	1,152	26.0	2,531
State	670	442	66.0	1,206	228	34.0	528
Local, total	3,760	2,836	75.4	8,837	924	24.6	2,003
Counties	1,291	868	67.2	2,178	423	32.8	887
Municipalities	2,469	1,968	79.7	6,659	501	20.3	1,115
Nevada	6,136	3,909	63.7	17,387	2,227	36.3	7,268
State	713	411	57.6	1,474	302	42.4	948
Local, total	5,423	3,498	64.5	15,913	1,925	35.5	6,320
Counties	3,807	2,416	63.5	10,940	1,391	36.5	4,633
Municipalities	1,616	1,082	67.0	4,973	534	33.0	1,687
New Hampshire	3,262	2,466	75.6	8,147	796	24.4	1,817
State	431	309	71.7	1,202	122	28.3	318
Local, total	2,831	2,157	76.2	6,945	674	23.8	1,499
Counties	219	134	61.2	399	85	38.8	175
Municipalities	2,612	2,023	77.5	6,546	589	22.6	1,324
New Jersey	33,047	24,039	72.7	117,656	9,008	27.3	29,203
State	3,754	1,062	28.3	3,192	2,692	71.7	15,042
Local, total	29,293	22,977	78.4	114,464	6,316	21.6	14,160
Counties	2,251	1,704	75.7	6,615	547	24.3	1,513
Municipalities	27,042	21,273	78.7	107,850	5,769	21.3	12,647
New Mexico	5,335	3,874	72.6	11,840	1,461	27.4	3,023
State	633	462	73.0	1,570	171	27.0	584
Local, total	4,702	3,412	72.6	10,270	1,290	27.4	2,438
Counties	1,353	1,038	76.7	2,868	315	23.3	608
Municipalities	3,349	2,374	70.9	7,403	975	29.1	1,831

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
New York	84,749	73,349	86.5%	\$330,681	11,400	13.4%	\$38,412
State	5,700	4,068	71.4	19,679	1,632	28.6	4,628
Local, total	79,049	69,281	87.6	311,001	9,768	12.4	33,784
Counties	12,537	10,396	82.9	52,179	2,141	17.1	6,852
Municipalities	66,512	58,885	88.5	258,823	7,627	11.5	26,932
North Carolina	22,246	17,682	79.5	49,957	4,564	20.5	10,542
State	3,365	2,324	69.1	8,372	1,041	30.9	2,793
Local, total	18,881	15,358	81.3	41,585	3,523	18.7	7,749
Counties	6,296	4,976	79.0	12,172	1,320	21.0	2,659
Municipalities	12,585	10,382	82.5	29,412	2,203	17.5	5,090
North Dakota	1,432	1,127	78.7	3,076	305	21.3	621
State	223	130	58.3	401	93	41.7	208
Local, total	1,209	997	82.5	2,675	212	17.5	413
Counties	463	362	78.2	862	101	21.8	175
Municipalities	746	635	85.1	1,814	111	14.9	237
Ohio	31,820	24,242	76.2	84,911	7,578	23.8	18,967
State	2,593	1,391	53.6	5,986	1,202	46.4	3,376
Local, total	29,227	22,851	78.2	78,925	6,376	21.8	15,592
Counties	7,051	4,827	68.5	13,288	2,224	31.5	5,545
Municipalities	22,176	18,024	81.3	65,637	4,152	18.7	10,047
Oklahoma	10,892	7,886	72.4	21,896	3,006	27.6	5,443
State	1,771	957	54.0	3,043	814	46.0	1,763
Local, total	9,121	6,929	76.0	18,853	2,192	24.0	3,680
Counties	2,465	1,685	68.4	2,888	780	31.6	1,237
Municipalities	6,656	5,244	78.8	15,964	1,412	21.2	2,444
Oregon	8,420	5,912	70.2	24,173	2,508	29.8	7,359
State	1,372	852	62.1	3,276	520	37.9	1,423
Local, total	7,048	5,060	71.8	20,897	1,988	28.2	5,937
Counties	2,439	1,673	68.6	6,186	766	31.4	2,239
Municipalities	4,609	3,387	73.5	14,710	1,222	26.5	3,698
Pennsylvania	30,760	24,432	79.4	92,607	6,328	20.6	16,777
State	5,457	4,215	77.2	16,723	1,242	22.8	4,606
Local, total	25,303	20,217	79.9	75,884	5,086	20.1	12,171
Counties	2,309	1,110	48.1	3,044	1,199	51.9	2,857
Municipalities	22,994	19,107	83.1	72,840	3,887	16.9	9,314
Rhode Island	3,059	2,380	77.8	9,914	679	22.2	1,830
State	274	206	75.2	1,006	68	24.8	229
Local, total	2,785	2,174	78.1	8,908	611	21.9	1,601
Municipalities	2,785	2,174	78.1	8,908	611	21.9	1,601
South Carolina	13,371	9,792	73.2	25,499	3,579	26.8	6,994
State	3,189	1,413	44.3	4,017	1,776	55.7	3,627
Local, total	10,182	8,379	82.3	21,482	1,803	17.7	3,367
Counties	4,787	3,871	80.9	9,842	916	19.1	1,829
Municipalities	5,395	4,508	83.6	11,640	887	16.4	1,537
South Dakota	1,672	1,250	74.8	3,365	422	25.2	808
State	272	173	63.6	534	99	36.4	204
Local, total	1,400	1,077	76.9	2,831	323	23.1	604
Counties	558	382	68.5	924	176	31.5	300
Municipalities	842	695	82.5	1,908	147	17.5	304
Tennessee	16,842	12,951	76.9	35,499	3,891	23.1	8,680
State	1,888	1,039	55.0	3,278	849	45.0	1,928
Local, total	14,954	11,912	79.7	32,221	3,042	20.3	6,752
Counties	4,315	3,457	80.1	8,179	858	19.9	1,492
Municipalities	10,639	8,455	79.5	24,042	2,184	20.5	5,259

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, March 1999<sup>a</sup>--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	March payrolls
Texas	58,072	44,134	76.0%	\$142,843	13,938	24.0%	\$30,099
State	3,587	2,095	58.4	7,163	1,492	41.6	3,505
Local, total	54,485	42,039	77.2	135,680	12,446	22.8	26,594
Counties	15,287	12,264	80.2	33,644	3,023	19.8	6,269
Municipalities	39,198	29,775	76.0	102,036	9,423	24.0	20,325
Utah	5,399	3,778	70.0	12,093	1,621	30.0	4,033
State	762	404	53.0	1,334	358	47.0	1,044
Local, total	4,637	3,374	72.8	10,759	1,263	27.2	2,989
Counties	1,681	1,186	70.5	3,566	495	29.4	1,194
Municipalities	2,956	2,188	74.0	7,193	768	26.0	1,794
Vermont	1,328	944	71.1	3,290	384	28.9	979
State	537	337	62.8	1,418	200	37.2	549
Local, total	791	607	76.7	1,872	184	23.3	430
Counties	35	6	17.1	12	29	82.9	47
Municipalities	756	601	79.5	1,860	155	20.5	383
Virginia	18,015	13,578	75.4	46,269	4,437	24.6	10,494
State	2,548	1,776	69.7	6,850	772	30.3	1,911
Local, total	15,467	11,802	76.3	39,419	3,665	23.7	8,583
Counties	7,336	5,419	73.9	18,788	1,917	26.1	4,568
Municipalities	8,131	6,383	78.5	20,630	1,748	21.5	4,015
Washington	13,734	9,700	70.6	43,217	4,034	29.4	12,702
State	2,163	964	44.6	4,303	1,199	55.4	3,560
Local, total	11,571	8,736	75.5	38,914	2,835	24.5	9,142
Counties	3,827	2,785	72.8	12,231	1,042	27.2	3,359
Municipalities	7,744	5,951	76.8	26,683	1,793	23.1	5,783
West Virginia	3,652	2,850	78.0	6,964	802	22.0	1,307
State	1,015	657	64.7	2,038	358	35.3	611
Local, total	2,637	2,193	83.2	4,926	444	16.8	696
Counties	918	795	86.6	1,615	123	13.4	201
Municipalities	1,719	1,398	81.3	3,311	321	18.7	495
Wisconsin	15,319	11,667	76.2	42,398	3,652	23.8	9,044
State	856	567	66.2	1,830	289	33.8	902
Local, total	14,463	11,100	76.8	40,567	3,363	23.3	8,142
Counties	3,812	2,651	69.5	9,250	1,161	30.5	3,009
Municipalities	10,651	8,449	79.3	31,317	2,202	20.7	5,134
Wyoming	1,680	1,124	66.9	3,198	556	33.1	1,238
State	183	107	58.5	322	76	41.5	223
Local, total	1,497	1,017	67.9	2,876	480	32.1	1,015
Counties	595	377	63.4	950	218	36.6	444
Municipalities	902	640	71.0	1,926	262	29.1	572

Note: See Notes, tables 1.1 and 1.16. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

<sup>a</sup>March payroll data may not sum to equal March police protection payrolls presented in table 1.17 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts*, NCJ 190642, Table 7 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/cjee99.zip>, file cjee9907.wk1 [Mar. 27, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.24

**Employees in State and local law enforcement agencies**By type of agency, United States, 1999<sup>a</sup>

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees					
		Full-time			Part-time		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	16,661	932,780	677,933	254,847	84,171	37,062	47,109
Local police	13,524	556,631	436,182	120,449	63,575	27,824	35,751
Sheriff	3,088	290,707	185,859	104,848	19,670	9,238	10,432
State police	49	85,442	55,892	29,550	926	0	926

Note: These data are from a special Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, which was conducted in 1999. The data were collected by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The LEMAS survey collects data from a nationally representative sample of the approximately 19,000 publicly funded State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States. A total of 895 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers were included in the survey. For agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers, a nationally representative sample was drawn. A stratified random sample based on type of agency (local police, sheriff, or special police), size of populations served, and number of sworn officers was used. A total of 3,246 agencies responded to the survey yielding a 97.8% response rate. The final database includes responses from 2,052 local police departments, 967 sheriffs' offices, 178 special jurisdiction police departments, and the 49 primary State police agencies. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. These data, however, exclude State and local law enforcement agencies that serve special jurisdictional areas or have limited enforcement responsibilities. Data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were derived from a sample and therefore are subject to sampling variation. The reference date for the survey was June 30, 1999.

A "local police" department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal, county, or tribal government. "Sheriffs" offices included were those operated by county or independent city governments. A "State police" department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. "Sworn" employees are those with general arrest powers.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1999**, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 1.

Table 1.25

**Local police departments and full-time personnel**By size of population served, United States, 1999<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	13,524	100%	436,182	100%	120,449	100%
1,000,000 or more	16	0.1	99,425	22.8	28,460	23.6
500,000 to 999,999	24	0.2	34,513	7.9	9,698	8.1
250,000 to 499,999	46	0.3	38,077	8.7	12,640	10.5
100,000 to 249,999	156	1.2	46,534	10.7	14,897	12.4
50,000 to 99,999	381	2.8	47,970	11.0	14,042	11.7
25,000 to 49,999	718	5.3	46,233	10.6	12,430	10.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,820	13.5	56,133	12.9	14,010	11.6
2,500 to 9,999	4,078	30.2	47,526	10.9	11,578	9.6
Less than 2,500	6,285	46.5	19,771	4.5	2,694	2.2

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1999**, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.26

**Sheriffs' offices and full-time personnel**By size of population served, United States, 1999<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel		Full-time civilian personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	3,088	100%	185,859	100%	104,848	100%
1,000,000 or more	29	0.9	37,564	20.2	21,783	20.8
500,000 to 999,999	63	2.0	24,022	12.9	18,290	17.4
250,000 to 499,999	107	3.4	25,016	13.5	15,393	14.7
100,000 to 249,999	293	9.5	37,286	20.1	17,866	17.0
50,000 to 99,999	389	12.6	23,191	12.5	10,843	10.3
25,000 to 49,999	606	19.6	19,304	10.4	9,922	9.5
10,000 to 24,999	892	28.9	14,885	8.0	7,771	7.4
Less than 10,000	709	23.0	4,590	2.5	2,980	2.8

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Offices 1999**, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.27

**Average number of employees in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1999<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	41	32	9	5	2	3
1,000,000 or more	7,973	6,199	1,774	142	(b)	142
500,000 to 999,999	1,839	1,436	403	106	3	103
250,000 to 499,999	1,099	825	274	38	1	36
100,000 to 249,999	394	298	96	24	1	23
50,000 to 99,999	163	126	37	16	2	14
25,000 to 49,999	82	64	17	9	1	8
10,000 to 24,999	39	31	8	5	2	3
2,500 to 9,999	14	12	3	4	3	2
Less than 2,500	4	3	(b)	2	2	(b)

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments 1999**, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.28

**Average number of employees in sheriffs' offices**By size of population served, United States, 1999<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	94	60	34	6	3	3
1,000,000 or more	2,017	1,276	740	30	11	19
500,000 to 999,999	675	383	292	27	5	22
250,000 to 499,999	377	234	144	23	11	13
100,000 to 249,999	188	127	61	13	5	8
50,000 to 99,999	87	60	28	7	4	3
25,000 to 49,999	48	32	16	6	4	2
10,000 to 24,999	25	17	9	3	2	2
Less than 10,000	11	6	4	2	1	1

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Offices 1999**, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.29

**Full-time sworn officers assigned to respond to citizen calls for service in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time sworn personnel assigned to respond to citizen calls for service <sup>a</sup>	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	282,041	65%
1,000,000 or more	55,276	56
500,000 to 999,999	20,393	59
250,000 to 499,999	21,303	56
100,000 to 249,999	27,056	58
50,000 to 99,999	29,333	61
25,000 to 49,999	30,784	67
10,000 to 24,999	41,542	74
2,500 to 9,999	38,610	81
Less than 2,500	17,745	90

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to citizen calls for service.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1999*, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.30

**Full-time sworn officers assigned to respond to citizen calls for service in sheriffs' offices**

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time sworn personnel assigned to respond to citizen calls for service <sup>a</sup>	
	Number	Percent
All sizes	66,495	36%
1,000,000 or more	8,064	21
500,000 to 999,999	7,122	30
250,000 to 499,999	7,646	31
100,000 to 249,999	12,523	34
50,000 to 99,999	9,836	42
25,000 to 49,999	9,695	50
10,000 to 24,999	8,266	56
Less than 10,000	3,344	73

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all uniformed officers whose regularly assigned duties included responding to citizen calls for service.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Offices 1999*, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.31

**Full-time community policing officers in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1997 and 1999

Population served	Full-time community policing officers					
	1997			1999		
	Percent of agencies using	Number of officers	Average number of full-time sworn <sup>a</sup>	Percent of agencies using	Number of officers	Average number of full-time sworn <sup>a</sup>
All sizes	34%	15,978	3	64%	91,072	11
1,000,000 or more	75	1,111	93	100	27,724	1,728
500,000 to 999,999	75	726	40	88	4,536	216
250,000 to 499,999	76	1,729	49	91	5,018	119
150,000 to 249,999	82	1,183	22	93	4,221	68
50,000 to 149,999	75	3,171	9	93	11,613	27
25,000 to 49,999	64	2,170	5	88	7,976	13
10,000 to 24,999	54	2,354	2	77	10,902	8
2,500 to 9,999	33	2,000	1	64	11,200	4
Less than 2,500	21	1,535	1	54	7,880	2

Note: See Note, table 1.24. The term "community policing" refers to a law enforcement approach that seeks to address the causes of crime and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through problem-solving strategies and police-community partnerships (Source, p.1). In 1997 agencies were asked for the number of full-time sworn personnel whose regular assigned duties included serving as a community policing officer. In 1999 this definition was revised to ask for the number of full-time sworn personnel serving as community policing officers, community resource officers, community relations officers, or others regularly engaged in community policing activities (Source, p. 11).

<sup>a</sup>Excludes agencies that did not employ any full-time community policing officers.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Community Policing in Local Police Departments, 1997 and 1999*, Special Report NCJ 184794 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 2001), p. 2.



Table 1.32

**Full-time community policing officers in sheriffs' offices**

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time community policing officers		
	Percent of agencies using	Number of officers	Average number of officers <sup>a</sup>
All sizes	60%	15,443	8
1,000,000 or more	74	3,004	137
500,000 to 999,999	72	990	22
250,000 to 499,999	69	1,915	26
100,000 to 249,999	65	2,371	12
50,000 to 99,999	57	1,558	7
25,000 to 49,999	62	1,912	5
10,000 to 24,999	60	2,306	4
Less than 10,000	55	1,388	4

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.31.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes agencies that did not employ any full-time sworn community policing officers.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Offices 1999*, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 10, Table 22.

Table 1.33

**Full-time school resource officers in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time school resource officers		
	Percent of agencies using	Total number of officers	Average number of officers <sup>a</sup>
All sizes	30%	9,130	2
1,000,000 or more	56	592	66
500,000 to 999,999	58	308	22
250,000 to 499,999	78	541	15
100,000 to 249,999	81	895	7
50,000 to 99,999	73	996	4
25,000 to 49,999	67	1,093	2
10,000 to 24,999	50	1,455	2
2,500 to 9,999	30	1,920	2
Less than 2,500	15	1,330	1

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes agencies that did not employ any full-time sworn school resource officers.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments 1999*, NCJ 186478 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 10, Table 23.

Table 1.34

**Full-time school resource officers in sheriffs' offices**

By size of population served, United States, 1999

Population served	Full-time school resource officers		
	Percent of agencies using	Total number of officers	Average number of officers <sup>a</sup>
All sizes	38%	3,447	3
1,000,000 or more	67	184	9
500,000 to 999,999	51	254	8
250,000 to 499,999	52	403	7
100,000 to 249,999	53	676	4
50,000 to 99,999	43	524	3
25,000 to 49,999	38	471	2
10,000 to 24,999	38	642	2
Less than 10,000	23	292	2

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes agencies that did not employ any full-time sworn school resource officers.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Offices 1999*, NCJ 186479 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 10, Table 23.

Table 1.35

**Local law enforcement agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn officers including 500 or more officers assigned to respond to calls for service**

By State, agency, and number of full-time sworn officers, 1997 and 1999

State	Agency	Full-time sworn officers			
		1997		1999	
		Total	Responding to calls for service <sup>a</sup>	Total	Responding to calls for service <sup>a</sup>
New York	New York City Police	38,328	27,422	39,099	21,142
Illinois	Chicago Police	13,271	11,555	13,307	10,551
California	Los Angeles Police	9,423	6,043	9,573	5,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	6,782	5,872	7,013	4,148
Texas	Houston Police	5,355	4,661	5,433	2,993
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	3,618	3,245	3,443	1,870
Michigan	Detroit Police	4,070	3,017	4,016	2,100
Texas	Dallas Police	2,817	2,457	2,858	1,041
Maryland	Baltimore Police	3,082	2,390	3,005	2,017
Massachusetts	Boston Police	2,190	1,600	2,226	1,543
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	2,151	1,521	2,079	1,314
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	8,021	1,516	8,107	1,358
Florida	Miami-Dade Police <sup>b</sup>	2,920	1,502	2,949	1,520
Ohio	Columbus Police	1,726	1,368	1,776	895
Louisiana	New Orleans Police	1,576	1,302	1,630	1,134
New York	Nassau County Police	2,935	1,300	3,103	1,300
Arizona	Phoenix Police	2,428	1,223	2,532	1,048
New York	Suffolk County Police	2,711	1,195	2,648	1,148
California	San Francisco Police	2,006	1,162	2,186	1,038
California	San Diego Police	1,964	1,058	2,028	926
Hawaii	Honolulu Police	1,691	1,048	2,100	1,283
Ohio	Cleveland Police	1,798	1,041	1,837	966
Texas	San Antonio Police	1,867	1,022	1,986	900
California	San Jose Police	1,336	953	1,343	1,053
Missouri	St. Louis Police	1,608	940	1,604	1,000
New Jersey	Newark Police	1,407	922	1,415	900
Florida	Broward County Sheriff	1,906	905	2,419	1,175
Tennessee	Memphis Police	1,498	862	1,815	1,321
Maryland	Baltimore County Police	1,608	849	1,639	902
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh Police	1,122	814	1,061	700
Missouri	Kansas City Police	1,172	792	1,215	512
North Carolina	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police	1,286	746	1,363	580
Nevada	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police	1,709	729	1,998	984
Colorado	Denver Police	1,412	718	1,440	614
Florida	Jacksonville Sheriff	1,438	698	1,502	906
Washington	Seattle Police	1,232	695	1,252	758
Florida	Hillsborough County Sheriff	1,743	662	1,889	694
California	Riverside County Sheriff	1,179	657	(c)	(c)
Maryland	Prince George's County Police	1,264	639	1,405	815
Georgia	Atlanta Police	1,612	608	1,500	1,075
Florida	Palm Beach County Sheriff	1,615	599	(c)	(c)
Texas	Fort Worth Police	1,200	584	1,153	713
California	San Bernardino County Sheriff	1,246	583	(c)	(c)
California	Sacramento County Sheriff	1,173	550	(c)	(c)
Tennessee	Nashville Metropolitan Police	1,279	532	(c)	(c)
Texas	Harris County Sheriff	2,474	530	2,648	653
Florida	Miami Police	1,007	514	1,117	684
Virginia	Fairfax County Police	1,049	509	1,048	584
California	San Diego County Sheriff	(c)	(c)	1,999	655
Ohio	Cincinnati Police	(c)	(c)	1,004	650
Indiana	Indianapolis Police	(c)	(c)	1,037	600
Florida	Orange County Sheriff	(c)	(c)	1,162	576
Illinois	Cook County Sheriff	(c)	(c)	5,768	523
Texas	El Paso Police	(c)	(c)	1,062	520
Maryland	Montgomery County Police	(c)	(c)	1,038	503

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

<sup>a</sup> Defined as any uniformed officer whose regularly assigned duties included responding to calls for service.<sup>b</sup> Listed as Metro-Dade in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK.<sup>c</sup> Data were either unavailable or the agency had less than 500 officers assigned to respond to calls for service.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ 171681, p. xii; 1999, NCJ 184481, p. x (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.36

**Full-time employees and sworn personnel in large city police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1990 and 2000

Population served	Full-time employees						Full-time sworn personnel					
	Per agency		Per 100,000 residents		Per 10 square miles		Per agency		Per 100,000 residents		Per 10 square miles	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total	2,691	3,220	370	404	85	101	2,101	2,465	289	310	66	78
1,000,000 or more	9,047	11,267	422	470	82	102	7,113	8,717	331	364	65	79
500,000 to 999,999	2,113	2,349	348	355	80	89	1,647	1,810	271	274	63	69
350,000 to 499,999	1,113	1,334	289	317	86	103	841	972	219	231	65	75
250,000 to 349,999	932	1,068	305	343	133	153	730	796	239	256	105	114

Note: See Note, table 1.24. These data are from the 1990 and 2000 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) surveys sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau decennial censuses. These data include the 62 cities that had a population of at least 250,000 in both the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses. In most cases, the data represent a city and the local police department that serves it.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990-2000*, Special Report NCJ 175703 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2002), p. 2, Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.37

**Female and minority full-time sworn personnel in large city police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1990 and 2000

Population served	Percent of full-time sworn personnel who were:											
	Female		Any minority		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic, any race		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total	12.1%	16.3%	29.8%	38.1%	18.4%	20.1%	9.2%	14.1%	2.0%	2.8%	0.3%	0.4%
1,000,000 or more	12.3	16.8	27.6	37.6	15.1	16.9	11.4	17.5	0.9	2.1	0.2	0.3
500,000 to 999,999	12.6	16.1	35.8	41.1	25.2	27.0	5.0	7.7	5.3	5.3	0.3	0.5
350,000 to 499,999	10.9	14.4	30.7	36.4	18.9	20.4	10.2	12.7	1.0	2.1	0.6	1.0
250,000 to 349,999	10.5	15.8	24.0	32.7	17.4	20.9	6.2	10.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.36.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990-2000*, Special Report NCJ 175703 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2002), p. 3, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.38

**Number and rate (per 100,000 residents) of full-time employees and sworn personnel in large city police departments**

By size of population served and city, United States, 1990 and 2000

Population served and city	Full-time employees						Full-time sworn personnel					
	Total number			Per 100,000 residents			Total number			Per 100,000 residents		
	1990	2000	Percent change	1990	2000	Percent change	1990	2000	Percent change	1990	2000	Percent change
<b>1,000,000 or more</b>												
New York (NY)	39,398	53,029	34.6%	538	662	23.1%	31,236	40,435	29.4%	427	505	18.4%
Los Angeles (CA)	10,695	12,409	13.2	315	336	6.8	8,295	9,341	12.6	238	253	6.2
Chicago (IL)	14,909	16,466	10.4	536	569	6.2	11,837	13,466	13.8	425	465	9.4
Houston (TX)	5,579	7,440	33.4	342	381	11.3	4,104	5,343	30.2	252	273	8.7
Philadelphia (PA)	7,354	7,928	7.8	464	522	12.6	6,523	7,024	7.7	411	463	12.5
Phoenix (AZ)	2,584	3,394	31.3	263	257	-2.2	1,949	2,626	34.7	198	199	0.3
San Diego (CA)	2,498	2,746	9.9	225	224	-0.2	1,816	2,022	11.3	164	165	1.1
Dallas (TX)	3,487	3,586	2.8	346	302	-12.9	2,635	2,862	8.6	262	241	-8.0
San Antonio (TX)	1,912	2,387	24.8	204	209	2.1	1,576	1,882	19.4	168	164	-2.4
Las Vegas (NV)	1,782	3,286	84.4	289	322	11.4	1,162	2,168	86.6	189	213	12.7
<b>500,000 to 999,999</b>												
Detroit (MI)	5,203	4,804	-7.7	506	505	-0.2	4,595	4,154	-9.6	447	437	-2.3
San Jose (CA)	1,465	1,812	23.7	187	202	8.1	1,110	1,408	26.8	142	157	10.9
Honolulu (HI)	2,220	2,270	2.3	265	259	-2.4	1,781	1,792	0.6	213	205	-4.0
San Francisco (CA)	2,566	2,520	-1.8	354	324	-8.5	1,777	2,227	25.3	245	287	16.8
Indianapolis (IN)	2,113	2,402	13.7	299	313	4.5	1,436	1,592	10.9	203	207	1.9
Jacksonville (FL)	2,080	2,541	22.2	327	345	5.5	1,181	1,530	29.6	186	208	11.9
Columbus (OH)	1,724	2,144	24.4	272	301	10.6	1,381	1,744	26.3	218	245	12.3
Austin (TX)	1,082	1,656	53.0	232	252	8.5	795	1,144	43.9	171	174	2.1
Baltimore (MD)	3,414	3,649	6.9	464	560	20.8	2,861	3,034	6.0	389	466	19.9
Memphis (TN)	2,092	2,791	33.4	343	429	25.3	1,382	1,904	37.8	226	293	29.3
Charlotte (NC)	1,201	1,864	55.2	261	298	14.1	930	1,442	55.1	202	231	14.0
Milwaukee (WI)	2,274	2,472	8.7	362	414	14.4	1,866	1,998	7.1	297	335	12.7
Boston (MA)	2,741	3,046	11.1	477	517	8.3	2,053	2,164	5.4	357	367	2.7
Washington (DC)	5,259	4,468	-15.0	867	781	-9.9	4,506	3,612	-19.8	742	631	-15.0
Nashville (TN)	1,319	1,693	28.4	258	297	15.0	1,020	1,249	22.5	200	219	9.8
El Paso (TX)	928	1,351	45.6	180	240	33.1	738	1,057	43.2	143	188	30.9
Seattle (WA)	1,775	1,918	8.1	344	340	-1.0	1,271	1,261	-0.8	246	224	-9.1
Denver (CO)	1,558	1,802	15.7	333	325	-2.5	1,318	1,489	13.0	282	268	-4.8
Fort Worth (TX)	1,255	1,510	20.3	280	282	0.7	950	1,196	25.9	212	224	5.4
Portland (OR)	955	1,347	41.0	218	255	16.6	769	1,007	30.9	176	190	8.2
Oklahoma City (OK)	1,158	1,269	9.6	260	251	-3.7	863	1,011	17.1	194	200	2.9
<b>350,000 to 499,999</b>												
Tucson (AZ)	989	1,253	26.7	244	257	5.5	745	928	24.6	184	191	3.8
New Orleans (LA)	1,686	2,050	21.6	339	423	24.7	1,397	1,664	19.1	281	343	22.1
Cleveland (OH)	2,060	2,386	15.8	407	499	22.4	1,761	1,822	3.5	348	381	9.3
Long Beach (CA)	968	1,363	40.8	225	295	31.0	643	881	37.0	150	191	27.5
Albuquerque (NM)	1,184	1,236	4.4	308	276	-10.5	808	859	6.3	210	191	-8.8
Kansas City (MO)	1,718	1,848	7.6	395	419	6.0	1,148	1,253	9.1	264	284	7.6
Fresno (CA)	657	1,011	53.9	185	236	27.5	429	683	59.2	121	160	31.9
Virginia Beach (VA)	796	881	10.7	203	207	2.3	597	721	20.8	152	170	11.6
Atlanta (GA)	1,916	1,984	3.5	486	476	-2.0	1,560	1,474	-5.5	396	354	-10.6
Sacramento (CA)	866	1,008	16.4	234	248	5.6	599	650	8.5	162	160	-1.5
Oakland (CA)	944	1,088	15.3	254	272	7.4	616	710	15.3	165	178	7.4
Mesa (AZ)	582	1,132	94.5	202	286	41.4	384	717	86.7	133	181	35.7
Tulsa (OK)	881	977	10.9	240	249	3.6	702	819	16.7	191	208	9.0
Omaha (NE)	741	933	25.9	221	239	8.4	594	750	26.3	177	192	8.7
Minneapolis (MN)	912	1,163	27.5	248	304	22.8	806	902	11.9	219	236	7.7
Miami (FL)	1,436	1,487	3.6	401	410	2.4	1,110	1,110	0.0	310	306	-1.1
Colorado Springs (CO)	591	873	47.7	210	242	15.1	406	586	44.3	144	162	12.4
<b>250,000 to 349,999</b>												
St. Louis (MO)	2,244	2,078	-7.4	566	597	5.5	1,544	1,489	-3.6	389	428	9.9
Wichita (KS)	578	1,097	89.8	190	319	67.6	423	609	44.0	139	177	27.1
Santa Ana (CA)	563	704	25.0	192	208	8.7	382	404	5.8	130	120	-8.1
Pittsburgh (PA)	1,239	1,315	6.1	335	393	17.3	1,153	1,036	-10.1	312	310	-0.7
Arlington (TX)	462	643	39.2	177	193	9.4	356	485	36.2	136	146	7.1
Cincinnati (OH)	1,166	1,321	13.3	320	399	24.5	938	1,030	9.8	258	311	20.7
Anaheim (CA)	493	588	19.3	185	179	-3.1	344	397	15.4	129	121	-6.3
Toledo (OH)	737	810	9.9	221	258	16.7	683	690	1.0	205	220	7.2
Tampa (FL)	1,083	1,229	13.5	387	405	4.7	824	939	14.0	294	309	5.2
Buffalo (NY)	1,177	1,135	-3.6	359	388	8.1	1,032	928	-10.1	315	317	0.8
St. Paul (MN)	718	798	11.1	264	278	5.4	532	576	8.3	195	201	2.6
Corpus Christi (TX)	514	592	15.2	200	213	6.9	367	407	10.9	143	147	2.9
Newark (NJ)	1,260	1,635	29.8	458	598	30.6	1,013	1,466	44.7	368	536	45.6
Louisville (KY)	812	1,009	24.3	302	394	30.5	630	689	9.4	234	269	14.8

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.36.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990-2000**, Special Report NCJ 175703 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2002), p. 10.

Table 1.39

**Female and minority full-time sworn personnel and ratio of minority officers to minority residents in large city police departments**

By size of population served and city, United States, 1990 and 2000

Population served and city	Female		Any minority			Black or African American			Hispanic or Latino		
	Percent of sworn personnel		Percent of sworn personnel		Officer-to-resident ratio, 2000 <sup>a</sup>	Percent of sworn personnel		Officer-to-resident ratio, 2000 <sup>a</sup>	Percent of sworn personnel		Officer-to-resident ratio, 2000 <sup>a</sup>
	1990	2000	1990	2000		1990	2000		1990	2000	
<b>1,000,000 or more</b>											
New York (NY)	12.3%	15.5%	25.5%	34.7%	0.53	12.6%	13.3%	0.50	12.1%	17.8%	0.66
Los Angeles (CA)	12.5	18.4	37.5	53.9	0.77	13.4	13.6	1.21	21.0	33.1	0.71
Chicago (IL)	13.0	21.3	30.4	40.3	0.59	23.6	25.9	0.70	6.3	12.7	0.49
Houston (TX)	9.6	12.4	26.3	39.7	0.57	14.4	19.4	0.77	11.4	17.9	0.48
Philadelphia (PA)	14.7	24.2	26.5	41.1	0.71	23.2	34.5	0.80	2.8	5.6	0.66
Phoenix (AZ)	8.1	15.0	15.5	17.9	0.40	3.6	3.9	0.76	11.0	12.0	0.35
San Diego (CA)	12.7	14.5	24.0	30.7	0.61	7.7	8.7	1.10	11.4	15.9	0.63
Dallas (TX)	13.3	15.8	22.7	36.8	0.56	15.5	21.4	0.83	6.2	13.5	0.38
San Antonio (TX)	5.7	6.0	43.9	48.0	0.70	5.8	5.8	0.85	37.9	41.7	0.71
Las Vegas (NV)	10.2	10.9	13.4	19.3	0.48	7.5	9.3	1.02	3.7	7.3	0.33
<b>500,000 to 999,999</b>											
Detroit (MI)	20.0	25.3	53.4	66.2	0.74	51.8	62.9	0.77	1.3	3.0	0.60
San Jose (CA)	6.8	8.6	29.6	36.6	0.57	3.8	5.6	1.60	19.3	22.7	0.75
Honolulu (HI)	8.3	10.3	80.4	82.5	1.03	0.8	1.6	0.67	1.1	1.7	0.39
San Francisco (CA)	11.1	15.5	29.9	40.1	0.71	8.8	9.7	1.24	10.1	13.5	0.96
Indianapolis (IN)	13.9	13.4	16.5	17.9	0.58	15.8	16.6	0.69	0.7	0.7	0.18
Jacksonville (FL)	5.0	11.0	18.9	22.6	0.60	17.5	19.5	0.67	1.1	1.2	0.29
Columbus (OH)	12.1	14.0	14.3	15.5	0.47	14.3	14.4	0.59	0.0	0.3	0.12
Austin (TX)	11.3	11.8	24.9	28.8	0.61	9.8	10.8	1.07	14.7	16.6	0.54
Baltimore (MD)	10.9	15.7	27.7	41.5	0.60	26.5	38.6	0.60	0.5	1.6	0.94
Memphis (TN)	14.6	16.2	32.2	47.8	0.72	32.1	45.7	0.74	0.0	1.9	0.63
Charlotte (NC)	15.5	13.9	20.6	20.5	0.52	20.3	17.9	0.64	0.3	1.5	0.23
Milwaukee (WI)	8.6	16.3	17.5	33.4	0.61	11.8	21.2	0.57	4.4	9.6	0.80
Boston (MA)	8.4	13.0	25.9	31.7	0.63	20.5	24.1	0.95	4.8	6.0	0.42
Washington (DC)	18.5	24.1	67.8	72.4	1.00	64.4	66.4	1.11	2.6	5.0	0.63
Nashville (TN)	7.8	21.9	13.0	21.5	0.60	12.5	19.3	0.72	0.5	1.1	0.23
El Paso (TX)	6.4	9.0	63.8	76.3	0.93	2.2	2.2	0.71	60.7	72.1	0.94
Seattle (WA)	10.2	14.4	16.1	24.3	0.76	6.5	9.9	1.18	2.4	4.6	0.87
Denver (CO)	9.4	11.1	23.7	30.7	0.64	6.8	10.0	0.90	16.2	19.1	0.60
Fort Worth (TX)	12.4	16.8	19.4	25.0	0.46	10.7	12.0	0.59	8.1	11.9	0.40
Portland (OR)	11.7	16.6	7.6	10.4	0.42	3.1	3.3	0.50	2.0	2.4	0.35
Oklahoma City (OK)	10.8	11.3	11.0	12.9	0.37	7.3	7.6	0.49	1.0	2.4	0.24
<b>350,000 to 499,999</b>											
Tucson (AZ)	12.2	15.7	24.4	26.7	0.58	3.1	3.4	0.79	20.0	20.7	0.58
New Orleans (LA)	12.0	14.5	40.1	54.0	0.74	39.4	51.4	0.76	0.6	1.9	0.61
Cleveland (OH)	12.8	16.9	27.9	33.5	0.55	24.6	27.0	0.53	3.3	5.9	0.81
Long Beach (CA)	8.7	10.6	17.3	32.7	0.49	5.3	6.5	0.44	10.1	18.5	0.52
Albuquerque (NM)	11.3	11.4	42.0	39.7	0.79	2.4	2.0	0.65	37.9	36.3	0.91
Kansas City (MO)	11.7	14.9	15.5	16.9	0.40	12.9	12.1	0.39	2.3	3.8	0.55
Fresno (CA)	6.1	10.7	30.1	38.1	0.61	7.7	6.3	0.75	20.3	26.8	0.67
Virginia Beach (VA)	9.5	10.4	11.2	14.4	0.47	8.0	9.6	0.51	1.5	1.7	0.40
Atlanta (GA)	12.9	16.6	54.1	59.2	0.86	52.5	57.1	0.93	1.6	1.3	0.29
Sacramento (CA)	9.7	13.7	25.7	29.4	0.49	6.3	6.5	0.42	11.9	11.5	0.53
Oakland (CA)	7.0	10.1	44.6	54.5	0.71	25.3	25.9	0.73	10.7	16.2	0.74
Mesa (AZ)	8.9	10.2	8.0	19.7	0.74	1.0	2.6	1.04	6.0	14.8	0.75
Tulsa (OK)	11.1	14.0	13.8	21.4	0.65	9.1	10.9	0.70	0.4	1.6	0.22
Omaha (NE)	8.2	19.7	14.0	18.1	0.74	10.8	11.1	0.83	2.7	5.5	0.73
Minneapolis (MN)	10.5	15.7	8.4	15.7	0.42	3.2	6.2	0.34	2.1	3.4	0.45
Miami (FL)	12.1	17.6	64.7	81.4	0.92	19.9	27.2	1.22	44.5	53.6	0.81
Colorado Springs (CO)	7.1	12.5	14.3	18.6	0.75	4.9	5.5	0.83	8.4	10.6	0.88
<b>250,000 to 349,999</b>											
St. Louis (MO)	7.1	13.3	26.8	33.8	0.61	26.3	31.9	0.62	0.5	1.1	0.55
Wichita (KS)	5.9	10.7	7.8	17.9	0.68	4.7	9.2	0.81	2.8	5.3	0.55
Santa Ana (CA)	3.9	10.4	29.6	42.1	0.76	2.4	1.2	0.71	24.6	36.9	0.48
Pittsburgh (PA)	22.8	24.6	24.6	24.9	0.80	24.3	24.9	0.92	0.2	0.0	0.00
Arlington (TX)	8.1	14.8	12.9	30.5	0.85	6.7	12.0	0.88	6.2	12.6	0.69
Cincinnati (OH)	10.1	19.6	17.2	30.0	0.65	16.5	28.7	0.67	0.3	0.0	0.00
Anaheim (CA)	6.4	10.3	15.4	23.7	0.49	2.3	2.0	0.74	10.2	17.6	0.38
Toledo (OH)	13.9	21.0	21.2	26.2	0.86	17.0	19.1	0.81	4.1	6.8	1.24
Tampa (FL)	15.5	15.4	23.7	27.2	0.57	11.8	12.4	0.48	11.3	12.9	0.67
Buffalo (NY)	12.9	20.9	25.7	31.9	0.68	19.2	23.5	0.63	6.0	8.1	1.07
St. Paul (MN)	7.1	16.1	9.2	13.4	0.41	4.9	6.6	0.56	2.3	3.3	0.42
Corpus Christi (TX)	6.0	6.6	46.0	45.0	1.07	4.1	3.2	0.68	41.1	41.3	0.76
Newark (NJ)	3.0	11.9	42.0	64.3	0.83	31.3	36.8	0.69	10.7	27.5	0.93
Louisville (KY)	11.1	16.3	16.5	17.7	0.48	16.5	16.8	0.51	0.0	0.4	0.21

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.36.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990-2000*, Special Report NCJ 175703 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2002), p. 11.

<sup>a</sup>The officer-to-resident ratios used to measure minority representation were calculated by dividing the percent of an agency's full-time sworn personnel who were members of a racial or ethnic group by the percentage in the population served who belong to that group. In some instances, this resulted in a value greater than 1 (that is, the group was over-represented).

Table 1.40

Full-time personnel, sworn officers, percent of authorized positions filled, officers per 100,000 residents, and percent change in full-time personnel in State law enforcement agencies

By agency, 1999

Agency	Full-time personnel			Percent of authorized positions filled		State population <sup>a</sup>	Officers per 100,000 residents <sup>b</sup>	Percent change in number of full-time personnel, 1997 to 1999		
	Total	Sworn officers	Percent	Sworn	Civilian			Total	Sworn	Civilian
Alabama Department of Public Safety	1,100	600	55%	100%	100%	4,287,178	14	-18%	-16%	-20%
Alaska State Troopers	701	332	47	86	93	604,966	55	3	3	3
Arizona Department of Public Safety	1,632	1,025	63	94	93	4,434,340	23	-3	6	-15
Arkansas State Police	862	561	65	90	85	2,506,293	22	17	11	31
California Highway Patrol	9,671	6,597	68	98	92	31,857,646	21	1	1	2
Colorado State Patrol	860	700	81	NA	NA	3,816,179	18	7	23	-32
Connecticut State Police	1,609	1,046	65	100	100	3,267,293	32	10	11	10
Delaware State Police	772	587	76	97	84	723,475	81	1	5	-8
Florida Highway Patrol	2,263	1,766	78	100	100	14,418,917	12	9	8	16
Georgia State Patrol	1,800	778	43	94	100	7,334,274	11	-6	-6	-6
Idaho State Police	511	273	53	98	99	1,187,597	23	93	40	240
Illinois State Police	3,535	1,931	55	100	100	11,845,316	16	-3	-2	-5
Indiana State Police	1,939	1,277	66	96	87	5,828,090	22	3	5	1
Iowa State Patrol	573	432	75	100	100	2,848,033	15	3	0	16
Kansas Highway Patrol	722	474	66	97	83	2,579,149	18	-3	-10	15
Kentucky State Police	1,697	984	58	98	97	3,882,071	25	6	7	4
Louisiana State Police	1,614	1,058	66	104	91	4,340,818	24	17	16	19
Maine State Police	522	351	67	100	100	1,238,566	28	10	4	24
Maryland State Police	2,294	1,574	69	97	100	5,060,296	31	4	4	5
Massachusetts State Police	2,466	2,191	89	100	100	6,085,395	36	-5	-3	-14
Michigan State Police	3,092	2,065	67	93	86	9,730,925	21	5	1	15
Minnesota State Patrol	778	539	69	96	100	4,648,596	12	8	8	9
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol	829	541	65	100	100	2,710,750	20	59	4	(c)
Missouri State Highway Patrol	2,030	964	47	97	97	5,363,669	18	-1	-9	7
Montana Highway Patrol	259	206	80	100	100	876,684	23	-7	-3	-20
Nebraska State Patrol	619	447	72	90	94	1,648,696	27	-1	-4	9
Nevada Highway Patrol	606	405	67	100	100	1,600,810	25	11	8	17
New Hampshire State Police	395	302	76	100	100	1,160,213	26	1	4	-11
New Jersey State Police	3,789	2,699	71	95	90	8,001,850	34	8	6	13
New Mexico State Police	1,005	589	59	98	81	1,711,256	34	70	35	165
New York State Police	4,980	4,139	83	99	9	18,134,226	23	6	4	20
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,756	1,303	74	92	100	7,309,055	18	2	0	8
North Dakota Highway Patrol	188	127	68	96	90	642,633	20	-4	-3	-5
Ohio State Highway Patrol	2,548	1,430	56	100	100	11,162,797	13	7	6	9
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	1,355	799	59	79	88	3,295,315	24	5	7	2
Oregon State Police	1,224	844	69	90	99	3,196,313	26	-9	-1	-22
Pennsylvania State Police	5,323	3,987	75	96	89	12,040,084	33	0	-3	10
Rhode Island State Police	248	205	83	100	96	988,283	21	10	11	5
South Carolina Highway Patrol	1,164	909	78	100	100	3,716,645	24	5	2	16
South Dakota Highway Patrol	239	158	66	100	100	737,561	21	2	3	1
Tennessee Department of Safety	1,787	888	50	100	100	5,307,381	17	3	-3	10
Texas Department of Public Safety	6,850	3,107	45	97	97	19,091,207	16	4	-13	-2
Utah Highway Patrol	434	396	91	98	84	2,017,573	20	3	2	19
Vermont State Police	371	296	80	97	100	586,461	50	-8	13	-47
Virginia State Police	2,438	1,812	74	98	93	6,666,167	27	8	9	6
Washington State Patrol	2,090	932	45	97	100	5,519,525	17	4	0	7
West Virginia State Police	995	648	65	100	100	1,820,407	36	8	7	9
Wisconsin State Patrol	621	466	75	94	95	5,146,199	9	-6	-6	-5
Wyoming Highway Patrol	286	152	53	96	94	480,011	32	-1	-3	0

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Personnel data are for the pay period that included June 30, 1999.

<sup>a</sup>Population data are based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Apr. 1, 1996.

<sup>b</sup>Figures for number of officers per 100,000 residents are based on all full-time sworn personnel only.

<sup>c</sup>Percent change could not be calculated because the agency had no civilian employees in 1997.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1999: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ 184481 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p. 229.

Table 1.41

**Mean number of full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities of 10,000 persons and over**

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 2001

	All police personnel <sup>a</sup>			Uniformed sworn personnel		
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	Per 1,000 population	Number of cities reporting	Mean	Per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,145	159	3.04	1,146	111	2.04
<u>Population group</u>						
Over 1,000,000	3	6,935	3.18	3	5,750	2.58
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	2,120	3.42	5	1,594	2.56
250,000 to 499,999	18	1,327	3.49	19	922	2.39
100,000 to 249,999	80	448	2.99	80	305	2.03
50,000 to 99,999	161	193	2.86	161	121	1.79
25,000 to 49,999	293	102	2.95	295	67	1.91
10,000 to 24,999	574	52	3.09	572	36	2.14
Under 10,000 <sup>b</sup>	11	44	5.29	11	26	3.28
<u>Geographic division</u>						
New England	75	73	2.60	74	52	1.87
Mid-Atlantic	126	108	2.77	122	78	1.97
East North Central	242	92	2.95	242	66	1.97
West North Central	111	113	2.48	115	75	1.72
South Atlantic	160	177	4.02	159	122	2.71
East South Central	50	184	3.99	50	129	2.79
West South Central	147	218	3.53	146	152	2.24
Mountain	69	204	2.97	70	127	2.03
Pacific Coast	165	273	2.34	168	193	1.48
<u>Metro status</u>						
Central	225	463	3.35	224	338	2.19
Suburban	662	93	2.93	659	60	1.95
Independent	258	65	3.08	263	46	2.16

Note: These data were collected through a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in January 2001. Of the 2,902 municipalities surveyed, 1,295 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 45%. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

<sup>a</sup>Includes uniformed and civilian/nonuniformed personnel.

<sup>b</sup>At the time the survey was mailed, complete U.S. Census Bureau 2000 populations had not been released for some States. When that information was released, 34 cities that previously had a population of 10,000 or greater showed a population of fewer than 10,000. Thirteen of these 34 cities responded to the survey and are included in the table. However, readers should note that this group is not representative of cities under 10,000.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 2001," in *The Municipal Year Book 2002* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2002), p. 123, Table 3/2 and p. 124, Table 3/3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.42

**Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities of 10,000 persons and over**

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 2001

	Number of cities reporting	Expenditures for police department personnel <sup>a</sup>	
		Mean expenditure	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,090	\$8,242,043	\$133.06
<u>Population group</u>			
Over 1,000,000	3	608,336,430	250.32
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	102,649,105	147.17
250,000 to 499,999	18	63,931,494	160.63
100,000 to 249,999	75	21,579,211	145.76
50,000 to 99,999	151	9,097,819	133.20
25,000 to 49,999	280	4,620,260	131.21
10,000 to 24,999	547	2,185,854	129.88
Under 10,000 <sup>b</sup>	11	1,205,347	166.36
<u>Geographic division</u>			
New England	69	3,545,951	125.12
Mid-Atlantic	119	4,588,127	150.23
East North Central	230	5,120,457	143.48
West North Central	110	4,887,929	103.24
South Atlantic	149	7,295,250	146.62
East South Central	47	4,204,131	119.73
West South Central	142	9,402,354	109.93
Mountain	64	8,782,996	132.66
Pacific Coast	160	20,599,746	141.23
<u>Metro status</u>			
Central	211	25,996,649	138.53
Suburban	631	4,600,896	140.02
Independent	248	2,400,680	110.70

Note: See Note, table 1.41. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

<sup>a</sup>Personnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (civilian and uniformed), as well as contributions for Social Security; employee retirement programs; and health, disability, and life insurance programs.

<sup>b</sup>At the time the survey was mailed, complete U.S. Census Bureau 2000 populations had not been released for some States. When that information was released, 34 cities that previously had a population of 10,000 or greater showed a population of fewer than 10,000. Thirteen of these 34 cities responded to the survey and are included in the table. However, readers should note that this group is not representative of cities under 10,000.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 2001," in *The Municipal Year Book 2002* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2002), p. 129, Table 3/13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.43

**Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees<sup>a</sup>**

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 2000

(2000 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,386 cities; population 177,721,567)	Population group					
		Group I (68 cities, 250,000 and over; population 50,410,355)	Group II (161 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 23,931,099)	Group III (376 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 25,637,085)	Group IV (743 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 25,673,349)	Group V (1,795 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 28,276,838)	Group VI (7,243 cities, under 10,000; population 23,792,841)
<b>Total cities:</b> 10,386 cities; population 177,721,567:							
Number of employees	550,971	205,032	60,802	59,338	59,491	68,251	98,057
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	4.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.1
<b>Northeast:</b> 2,373 cities; population 42,006,612:							
Number of employees	148,822	70,155	9,474	14,840	17,590	19,254	17,509
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.5	6.6	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.8
<b>New England:</b> 739 cities; population 12,289,904:							
Number of employees	32,822	2,850	4,768	6,348	6,809	7,021	5,026
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	5.0	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.9
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> 1,634 cities; population 29,716,708:							
Number of employees	116,000	67,305	4,706	8,492	10,781	12,233	12,483
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.9	6.6	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.7
<b>Midwest:</b> 2,897 cities; population 43,278,131:							
Number of employees	120,411	39,106	10,207	13,678	15,911	19,311	22,198
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.2
<b>East North Central:</b> 2,009 cities; population 31,395,010:							
Number of employees	91,268	31,543	6,961	10,524	12,126	14,525	15,589
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	4.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.2
<b>West North Central:</b> 888 cities; population 11,883,121:							
Number of employees	29,143	7,563	3,246	3,154	3,785	4,786	6,609
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.5	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.9
<b>South:</b> 3,807 cities; population 50,665,204:							
Number of employees	178,649	49,516	24,712	17,882	17,176	22,741	46,622
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	6.0
<b>South Atlantic:</b> 1,699 cities; population 20,413,748:							
Number of employees	82,597	19,671	12,563	10,216	7,635	10,615	21,897
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.0	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	6.8
<b>East South Central:</b> 930 cities; population 8,889,213:							
Number of employees	34,521	6,547	4,395	1,983	3,868	5,341	12,387
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.9	3.9	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	6.2
<b>West South Central:</b> 1,178 cities; population 21,362,243:							
Number of employees	61,531	23,298	7,754	5,683	5,673	6,785	12,338
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	4.7
<b>West:</b> 1,309 cities; population 41,771,620:							
Number of employees	103,089	46,255	16,409	12,938	8,814	6,945	11,728
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.5
<b>Mountain:</b> 562 cities; population 12,617,051:							
Number of employees	33,527	13,948	5,733	2,832	2,379	3,001	5,634
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	4.4
<b>Pacific:</b> 747 cities; population 29,154,569:							
Number of employees	69,562	32,307	10,676	10,106	6,435	3,944	6,094
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	4.7
<b>Suburban areas:</b> <sup>b</sup> 6,357 agencies; population 108,189,602:							
Number of employees	395,878	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.7	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>County:</b> 3,149 agencies; population 87,091,922:							
Number of employees	375,612	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.3	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Law enforcement officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees" includes persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics. Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay also are excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71, 72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 2000. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see [Appendix 3](#).

<sup>a</sup>Includes civilians.

<sup>b</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 292.



Table 1.44

**Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers**

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 2000

(2000 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,386 cities; population 177,721,567)	Population group					
		Group I (68 cities, 250,000 and over; population 50,410,355)	Group II (161 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 23,931,099)	Group III (376 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 25,637,085)	Group IV (743 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 25,673,349)	Group V (1,795 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 28,276,838)	Group VI (7,243 cities, under 10,000; population 23,792,841)
<b>Total cities:</b> 10,386 cities; population 177,721,567:							
Number of officers	425,860	156,205	46,100	46,080	46,836	54,533	76,106
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.2
<b>Northeast:</b> 2,373 cities; population 42,006,612:							
Number of officers	118,684	52,450	7,944	12,540	14,785	16,241	14,724
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.9	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3
<b>New England:</b> 739 cities; population 12,289,904:							
Number of officers	26,966	2,189	3,930	5,459	5,694	5,776	3,918
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.8	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> 1,634 cities; population 29,716,708:							
Number of officers	91,718	50,261	4,014	7,081	9,091	10,465	10,806
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	5.0	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3
<b>Midwest:</b> 2,897 cities; population 43,278,131:							
Number of officers	97,275	32,304	8,218	10,876	12,419	15,355	18,103
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.6
<b>East North Central:</b> 2,009 cities; population 31,395,010:							
Number of officers	74,586	26,796	5,671	8,358	9,472	11,551	12,738
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.7
<b>West North Central:</b> 888 cities; population 11,883,121:							
Number of officers	22,689	5,508	2,547	2,518	2,947	3,804	5,365
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.4
<b>South:</b> 3,807 cities; population 50,665,204:							
Number of officers	135,475	37,506	18,623	13,665	13,205	17,755	34,721
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	4.4
<b>South Atlantic:</b> 1,699 cities; population 20,413,748:							
Number of officers	63,364	14,840	9,501	7,760	5,789	8,335	17,139
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	5.4
<b>East South Central:</b> 930 cities; population 8,889,213:							
Number of officers	25,250	4,620	3,260	1,506	3,119	4,178	8,567
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3
<b>West South Central:</b> 1,178 cities; population 21,362,243:							
Number of officers	46,861	18,046	5,862	4,399	4,297	5,242	9,015
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.4
<b>West:</b> 1,309 cities; population 41,771,620:							
Number of officers	74,426	33,945	11,315	8,999	6,427	5,182	8,558
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	3.3
<b>Mountain:</b> 562 cities; population 12,617,051:							
Number of officers	23,963	9,913	3,960	2,010	1,755	2,249	4,076
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	3.2
<b>Pacific:</b> 747 cities; population 29,154,569:							
Number of officers	50,463	24,032	7,355	6,989	4,672	2,933	4,482
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	3.4
<b>Suburban areas:</b> <sup>a</sup> 6,357 agencies; population 108,189,602:							
Number of officers	266,124	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>County:</b> 3,149 agencies; population 87,091,922:							
Number of officers	228,741	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.43. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 293.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.45

**Full-time law enforcement employees**

By sex and population group, on Oct. 31, 2000

(2000 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 13,535 agencies; population 264,813,489	926,583	73.8%	26.2%	654,601	89.0%	11.0%	271,982	37.3%	62.7%
<u>Total cities:</u> 10,386 cities; population 177,721,567	550,971	75.6	24.4	425,860	89.1	10.9	125,111	30.0	70.0
<u>Group I</u> 68 cities, 250,000 and over; population 50,410,355	205,032	71.3	28.7	156,205	83.8	16.2	48,827	31.5	68.5
10 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 23,597,803	113,827	70.8	29.2	86,926	83.0	17.0	26,901	31.4	68.6
22 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 14,230,170	52,751	72.4	27.6	40,444	84.1	15.9	12,307	34.0	66.0
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,582,382	38,454	71.3	28.7	28,835	85.7	14.3	9,619	28.2	71.8
<u>Group II</u> 161 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 23,931,099	60,802	74.0	26.0	46,100	89.5	10.5	14,702	25.5	74.5
<u>Group III</u> 376 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 25,637,085	59,338	77.1	22.9	46,080	91.7	8.3	13,258	26.3	73.7
<u>Group IV</u> 743 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 25,673,349	59,491	78.6	21.4	46,836	92.6	7.4	12,655	27.0	73.0
<u>Group V</u> 1,795 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 28,276,838	68,251	80.0	20.0	54,533	93.5	6.5	13,718	26.2	73.8
<u>Group VI</u> 7,243 cities, under 10,000; population 23,792,841	98,057	79.9	20.1	76,106	92.6	7.4	21,951	35.9	64.1
<u>Suburban counties</u> 879 agencies; population 56,867,728	246,992	70.5	29.5	149,700	87.2	12.8	97,292	44.7	55.3
<u>Rural counties</u> 2,270 agencies; population 30,224,194	128,620	72.5	27.5	79,041	91.9	8.1	49,579	41.5	58.5
<u>Suburban areas</u> <sup>a</sup> 6,357 agencies; population 108,189,602	395,878	73.9	26.1	266,124	89.6	10.4	129,754	41.6	58.4

Note: See Note, table 1.43.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 296.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.46

**Average minimum starting salaries of sworn personnel in large city police departments**

By position and size of population served, United States, 1990 and 2000

Position and population served	Average minimum starting annual salary	
	1990	2000
<b>Chief</b>		
All sizes	\$95,393	\$97,215
1,000,000 or more	113,150	105,524
500,000 to 999,999	98,401	105,488
350,000 to 499,999	88,789	89,050
250,000 to 349,999	86,430	87,989
<b>Sergeant or equivalent</b>		
All sizes	49,081	50,541
1,000,000 or more	50,444	49,726
500,000 to 999,999	49,042	51,265
350,000 to 499,999	48,279	48,718
250,000 to 349,999	49,143	52,298
<b>Entry-level patrol officer</b>		
All sizes	35,002	34,556
1,000,000 or more	34,986	34,153
500,000 to 999,999	34,306	34,454
350,000 to 499,999	35,742	34,476
250,000 to 349,999	35,158	35,095

Note: See Notes, tables 1.24 and 1.36. Salaries presented are adjusted to year 2000 dollars.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990-2000*. Special Report NCJ 175703 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2002), p. 4, Table 7.

Table 1.47

**Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities of 10,000 persons and over**

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, as of Jan. 1, 2001

	Entrance salary					Maximum salary					Number of years to reach maximum	
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,157	\$32,502	\$27,002	\$32,088	\$36,712	1,140	\$45,209	\$37,582	\$44,266	\$51,846	924	7
<b>Population group</b>												
Over 1,000,000	3	38,451	36,264	36,525	39,675	3	56,732	54,748	56,306	58,502	2	9
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	34,925	29,998	32,473	33,684	5	52,057	46,464	50,916	55,051	5	13
250,000 to 499,999	19	35,879	31,890	35,522	37,856	18	50,087	46,600	48,368	53,796	16	9
100,000 to 249,999	79	36,702	29,736	35,189	42,116	80	50,651	43,611	49,716	56,468	67	8
50,000 to 99,999	157	34,872	28,323	34,125	39,210	157	48,312	41,175	47,736	55,116	130	7
25,000 to 49,999	293	33,207	27,686	32,884	36,875	291	46,800	39,730	45,753	52,989	237	7
10,000 to 24,999	588	30,906	25,933	30,731	35,500	575	42,641	35,292	40,993	49,022	457	6
Under 10,000 <sup>a</sup>	13	27,448	24,542	27,539	28,750	11	39,264	30,575	34,947	44,795	10	9
<b>Geographic division</b>												
New England	77	33,047	30,656	32,968	36,490	76	41,660	37,937	40,583	44,896	67	5
Mid-Atlantic	129	32,770	28,838	32,323	36,206	127	54,173	45,022	53,407	62,387	116	5
East North Central	247	34,176	31,299	34,091	37,267	245	46,318	40,379	47,211	51,983	229	6
West North Central	115	30,563	26,336	30,514	34,562	114	41,281	35,040	41,631	47,539	97	7
South Atlantic	159	27,156	24,105	26,329	29,000	156	41,363	35,380	39,530	46,572	76	11
East South Central	48	23,889	21,656	23,304	25,990	48	33,605	28,955	32,802	37,456	33	11
West South Central	144	28,472	24,716	27,596	32,324	139	38,030	31,471	37,169	45,136	104	9
Mountain	74	311,111	27,334	30,536	35,146	73	44,529	39,104	43,776	48,597	52	9
Pacific Coast	164	42,746	36,796	42,630	47,191	162	54,543	48,216	55,152	59,279	150	5
<b>Metro status</b>												
Central	226	32,257	27,176	31,200	36,002	223	44,954	38,590	43,948	50,868	181	9
Suburban	666	34,465	29,531	34,176	38,022	655	48,611	41,539	48,480	54,902	553	6
Independent	265	27,779	23,920	26,936	31,416	262	36,922	31,940	35,846	40,532	190	8

Note: See Note, table 1.41. The "entrance salary" refers to the annual salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department as a sworn police officer (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to the highest annual salary paid to uniformed personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. The first quartile salary is the salary below which 25% of all salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75% of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

<sup>a</sup>At the time the survey was mailed, complete U.S. Census Bureau 2000 populations had not been released for some States. When that information was released, 34 cities that previously had a population of 10,000 or greater showed a population of fewer than 10,000. Thirteen of these 34 cities responded to the survey and are included in the table. However, readers should note that this group is not representative of cities under 10,000.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 2001," in *The Municipal Year Book 2002* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2002), p. 126, Table 3/6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.48

**Mean and median salaries of city chief law enforcement officials**

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July-November 2001

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities, total	2,775	\$65,041	\$60,471	50,000 to 99,999, total	180	\$93,520	\$90,077
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	583	72,817	69,132	Northeast	27	94,188	95,842
North Central	922	58,800	55,431	North Central	54	85,540	85,383
South	860	57,711	54,020	South	51	85,934	88,171
West	410	83,394	77,827	West	48	110,183	108,019
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	271	90,350	86,546	Central	95	87,759	86,330
Suburban	1,504	70,227	68,048	Suburban	75	101,383	97,725
Independent	1,000	50,383	46,970	Independent	10	89,286	90,397
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	973	57,864	52,766	Mayor-council	49	82,517	83,061
Council-manager	1,628	68,931	64,990	Council-manager	126	97,483	94,307
Commission	44	56,530	49,612	Representative town meeting	3	108,368	104,714
Town meeting	97	70,990	66,560				
Representative town meeting	31	81,184	78,851	25,000 to 49,999, total	339	83,188	79,997
Over 1,000,000, total	4	139,321	140,367	<u>Region</u>			
<u>City type</u>				Northeast	87	85,587	80,213
Central	4	139,321	140,367	North Central	111	78,997	78,300
<u>Form of government</u>				South	86	76,215	75,101
Council-manager	3	139,095	140,735	West	55	98,759	94,546
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	8	123,816	126,853	<u>City type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Central	77	75,511	74,341
South	5	128,327	131,414	Suburban	210	88,596	85,242
<u>City type</u>				Independent	52	72,718	71,363
Central	8	123,816	126,853	<u>Form of government</u>			
<u>Form of government</u>				Mayor-council	87	78,219	75,900
Mayor-council	6	121,173	118,818	Council-manager	240	84,737	81,970
250,000 to 499,999, total	18	120,901	118,388	Town meeting	4	74,974	76,528
<u>Region</u>				Representative town meeting	7	93,980	90,228
North Central	5	103,401	108,135	10,000 to 24,999, total	726	69,884	67,990
South	4	119,086	119,284	<u>Region</u>			
West	8	132,137	134,161	Northeast	197	77,830	74,697
<u>City type</u>				North Central	208	66,647	67,066
Central	18	120,901	118,388	South	239	61,306	59,694
<u>Form of government</u>				West	82	84,006	82,145
Mayor-council	7	110,643	113,166	<u>City type</u>			
Council-manager	11	127,429	124,612	Central	14	60,719	60,255
100,000 to 249,999, total	80	109,043	109,334	Suburban	490	74,947	73,340
<u>Region</u>				Independent	222	59,287	59,277
Northeast	6	98,273	92,966	<u>Form of government</u>			
North Central	10	90,638	88,296	Mayor-council	213	65,110	65,552
South	30	101,418	100,907	Council-manager	453	71,200	68,500
West	34	123,085	122,980	Commission	14	60,552	57,392
<u>City type</u>				Town meeting	34	80,272	80,395
Central	55	104,713	104,400	Representative town meeting	12	86,375	90,228
Suburban	25	118,572	119,123	5,000 to 9,999, total	628	58,391	55,136
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Mayor-council	17	93,187	91,788	Northeast	149	69,553	60,770
Council-manager	59	114,030	114,108	North Central	190	55,405	53,746
Commission	3	103,478	111,400	South	193	49,565	47,549
				West	96	64,722	64,050
				<u>City type</u>			
				Suburban	346	63,579	60,479
				Independent	282	52,026	49,421
				<u>Form of government</u>			
				Mayor-council	237	56,632	53,712
				Council-manager	342	59,506	55,282
				Commission	9	49,112	48,410
				Town meeting	35	62,792	60,660
				Representative town meeting	5	51,412	51,773

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.48

**Mean and median salaries of city chief law enforcement officials**

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July-November 2001--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999, total	592	\$45,521	\$42,545
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	94	53,922	45,000
North Central	264	44,343	43,284
South	181	40,300	39,406
West	53	54,315	51,912
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	246	50,479	48,828
Independent	346	41,995	39,000
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	293	42,383	39,644
Council-manager	266	46,814	45,041
Commission	11	40,146	35,945
Town meeting	19	79,048	49,670
Under 2,500, total	200	43,267	38,780
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	21	40,166	37,836
North Central	79	40,155	38,629
South	69	39,885	37,814
West	31	60,826	43,932
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	112	47,393	40,310
Independent	88	38,017	37,051
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	63	39,988	37,544
Council-manager	126	45,490	40,000
Commission	4	40,482	38,964
Town meeting	5	31,446	30,385

Note: These data are from a survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association beginning in July 2001. Of the 7,870 cities surveyed, 3,656 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 47%. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. Classifications having less than three cities reporting are excluded by the Source because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Therefore, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see [Appendix 2](#).

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 2001," in *The Municipal Year Book 2002* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2002), pp. 79-101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.49

**Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials**

By county population, region, metro status, and form of government, United States, July-November 2001

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	739	\$57,822	\$53,465	50,000 to 99,999, total	111	\$64,992	\$64,086
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	40	69,142	58,032	Northeast	13	56,185	53,569
North Central	309	52,734	48,905	North Central	37	66,596	60,000
South	263	60,862	58,464	South	48	65,151	65,520
West	127	60,340	53,091	West	13	68,644	65,568
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	204	80,587	76,906	Metro	36	66,274	63,227
Nonmetro	535	49,141	46,530	Nonmetro	75	64,376	64,579
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	431	48,384	45,962	Commission	47	57,912	58,825
Council-manager/administrator	165	74,474	70,491	Council-manager/administrator	36	71,691	72,406
Council-elected executive	143	67,053	62,591	Council-elected executive	28	68,263	64,809
Population over 1,000,000, total	8	120,183	114,629	25,000 to 49,999, total	155	54,301	53,685
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
North Central	4	114,708	114,629	Northeast	5	37,395	33,790
<u>County type</u>				North Central	63	54,754	53,771
Metro	8	120,183	114,629	South	62	55,700	55,948
<u>Form of government</u>				West	25	53,070	52,344
Council-manager/administrator	4	125,931	126,454	<u>County type</u>			
Council-elected executive	3	115,308	116,350	Metro	24	58,346	57,154
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	17	111,660	109,417	Nonmetro	131	53,560	53,091
<u>Region</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Northeast	4	107,353	99,076	Commission	99	50,737	50,520
South	7	116,846	124,911	Council-manager/administrator	38	62,375	60,613
West	4	111,067	111,149	Council-elected executive	18	56,858	57,710
<u>County type</u>				10,000 to 24,999, total	181	47,517	45,962
Metro	17	111,660	109,417	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Form of government</u>				North Central	86	45,487	45,562
Commission	3	96,228	98,800	South	67	48,103	46,530
Council-manager/administrator	10	111,518	116,335	West	26	52,942	50,435
Council-elected executive	4	123,590	126,602	<u>County type</u>			
250,000 to 499,999, total	31	97,201	96,300	Metro	6	59,966	63,292
<u>Region</u>				Nonmetro	175	47,091	45,704
Northeast	7	108,293	108,000	<u>Form of government</u>			
North Central	7	91,846	94,293	Commission	125	44,511	43,702
South	11	92,287	94,752	Council-manager/administrator	23	56,504	58,000
West	6	99,518	87,756	Council-elected executive	33	52,641	52,853
<u>County type</u>				5,000 to 9,999, total	86	37,800	35,931
Metro	31	97,201	96,300	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Form of government</u>				North Central	45	35,367	33,358
Commission	13	91,178	84,289	South	21	38,960	39,000
Council-manager/administrator	7	114,294	103,500	West	19	41,880	37,172
Council-elected executive	11	93,442	93,523	<u>County type</u>			
100,000 to 249,999, total	98	78,715	78,016	Nonmetro	85	37,612	35,900
<u>Region</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Northeast	8	65,759	57,363	Commission	65	36,963	36,405
North Central	36	75,491	72,407	Council-manager/administrator	7	40,883	36,400
South	38	82,378	78,936	Council-elected executive	14	40,142	33,894
West	16	83,751	78,750	2,500 to 4,999, total	39	31,195	29,933
<u>County type</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Metro	81	78,606	78,000	North Central	21	28,788	28,501
Nonmetro	17	79,237	78,750	South	5	27,665	28,443
<u>Form of government</u>				West	13	36,442	36,000
Commission	29	69,803	68,000	<u>County type</u>			
Council-manager/administrator	39	83,758	78,750	Nonmetro	39	31,195	29,933
Council-elected executive	30	80,775	80,377	<u>Form of government</u>			
				Commission	37	31,174	29,933

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.49

**Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials**

By county population, region, metro status, and form of government, United States,  
July-November 2001--Continued

	Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
Under 2,500, total	13	\$34,198	\$32,000
<u>Region</u>			
North Central	8	30,901	29,971
West	3	44,399	40,992
<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	13	34,198	32,000
<u>Form of government</u>			
Commission	12	31,573	31,600

Note: These data are from a survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association beginning in July 2001. Of the 3,047 counties surveyed, 921 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 30%. Classifications having less than three counties reporting are excluded by the Source because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of County Officials, 2001," in *The Municipal Year Book 2002* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2002), pp. 102-121. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.50

**Federal agencies employing 100 or more full-time officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests**

June 2000

Agency	Number of full-time officers <sup>a</sup>
Immigration and Naturalization Service	17,654
Federal Bureau of Prisons	13,557
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,523
U.S. Customs Service	10,522
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,161
U.S. Secret Service	4,039
Administrative Office of the United States Courts <sup>b</sup>	3,599
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,412
U.S. Marshals Service	2,735
Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation Division	2,726
National Park Service <sup>c</sup>	2,188
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,967
U.S. Capitol Police	1,199
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	888
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	803
Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Diplomatic Security Service	617
U.S. Forest Service, Law Enforcement and Investigations	586
U.S. Mint	354
Veterans Health Administration	342
Amtrak	316
Bureau of Indian Affairs	281
Defense Protective Service	264
Department of Energy, Transportation Safeguards Division	214
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	211
Bureau of Land Management	197
Tennessee Valley Authority	190
Environmental Protection Agency	179
Library of Congress	147
Food and Drug Administration	133
National Marine Fisheries Service <sup>d</sup>	125
Bureau of Export Administration	100

Note: These data were provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include all supervisory and nonsupervisory personnel with Federal arrest authority who were authorized (but not necessarily required) to carry firearms in the performance of their official duties. The data presented exclude law enforcement personnel in the U.S. Armed Forces and those serving in foreign countries.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes employees in U.S. Territories.

<sup>b</sup>Includes all Federal probation officers employed in Federal judicial districts that allow officers to carry firearms.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 1,544 Park Rangers commissioned as law enforcement officers and 644 U.S. Park Police officers.

<sup>d</sup>A component of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000**, Bulletin NCJ 187231 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), pp. 2, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.51

**Federal offices of inspector general employing full-time officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests**

June 2000

Agency	Number of full-time officers <sup>a</sup>
Total	2,686
Department of the Treasury, Tax Administration	352
Department of Defense	322
Department of Health and Human Services	303
Department of Housing and Urban Development	248
Social Security Administration	238
Department of Agriculture	217
Department of Labor	135
Department of Justice	119
Department of Transportation	91
Department of Veterans Affairs	77
Department of Education	59
General Services Administration	59
Environmental Protection Agency	52
Department of the Treasury	49
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	46
Department of Energy	43
Department of the Interior	43
Federal Emergency Management Agency	40
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	38
Small Business Administration	36
Department of State	28
U.S. Railroad Retirement Board	17
Department of Commerce	16
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	15
Agency for International Development	14
Office of Personnel Management	11
Amtrak	10
Government Printing Office	8

Note: See Note, table 1.50. Offices of inspector general investigate criminal violations and prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse related to Federal programs, operations, and employees (Source, p. 6).

<sup>a</sup>Excludes 14 investigators employed in the U.S. Territories by the following offices of inspector general: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 6; Social Security Administration, 3; Department of the Interior, 2; Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2; and Department of Education, 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000**, Bulletin NCJ 187231 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 6, Table 3.



Table 1.52

**Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in selected large agencies**

By primary State of employment, June 2000

State	Number of full-time officers with arrest and firearms authority							
	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Federal Bureau of Investigation	U.S. Customs Service	Drug Enforcement Administration	U.S. Postal Inspection Service	U.S. Marshals Service	Internal Revenue Service	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
United States, total	17,654	11,523	10,522	4,161	3,412	2,735	2,726	1,967
Alabama	12	128	42	26	32	50	28	29
Alaska	35	30	57	9	6	14	11	5
Arizona	2,135	217	525	137	32	58	42	39
Arkansas	20	64	5	15	8	28	15	11
California	4,560	1,385	1,757	589	414	202	333	151
Colorado	94	122	35	76	54	25	39	30
Connecticut	24	102	20	26	42	25	36	9
Delaware	8	12	8	8	4	10	9	7
District of Columbia	157	1,344	234	91	237	193	73	188
Florida	789	629	1,239	420	152	166	183	127
Georgia	193	248	188	101	22	101	142	93
Hawaii	169	70	128	18	5	16	23	5
Idaho	31	28	13	7	113	14	9	4
Illinois	259	498	236	134	120	86	136	93
Indiana	9	94	18	28	22	39	55	25
Iowa	27	26	1	28	14	26	14	8
Kansas	13	16	2	32	2	23	13	3
Kentucky	16	77	36	21	12	37	31	40
Louisiana	166	157	170	96	49	75	35	41
Maine	110	10	117	10	52	14	4	7
Maryland	81	197	94	48	87	36	48	47
Massachusetts	139	207	140	93	88	48	54	49
Michigan	202	228	341	103	59	56	89	76
Minnesota	107	79	83	15	57	25	31	17
Mississippi	16	67	20	21	4	30	19	14
Missouri	79	194	34	67	84	57	55	53
Montana	62	27	57	9	1	17	9	10
Nebraska	44	42	1	14	8	16	9	8
Nevada	45	108	18	46	11	24	33	14
New Hampshire	8	12	3	10	6	10	6	2
New Jersey	225	361	437	110	191	49	96	46
New Mexico	541	104	100	41	4	25	12	10
New York	1,184	1,313	1,118	366	596	239	249	99
North Carolina	35	114	55	46	33	61	46	56
North Dakota	43	11	71	5	0	15	6	5
Ohio	55	248	62	44	98	56	91	65
Oklahoma	12	125	13	25	9	54	25	17
Oregon	66	94	38	34	15	27	24	14
Pennsylvania	137	400	139	113	243	94	114	61
Rhode Island	17	24	6	12	7	13	6	6
South Carolina	60	71	51	24	9	34	23	24
South Dakota	8	25	1	6	1	18	8	3
Tennessee	40	161	54	37	55	54	43	43
Texas	5,044	861	2,130	508	210	202	234	143
Utah	22	111	8	20	7	15	18	9
Vermont	131	11	100	6	0	12	2	6
Virginia	127	741	192	344	50	133	51	72
Washington	276	130	310	85	57	45	40	34
West Virginia	6	106	1	13	9	34	14	26
Wisconsin	8	80	14	18	19	22	34	16
Wyoming	7	14	0	6	2	12	6	7
U.S. Territories, total	319	189	298	37	44	39	9	16
Puerto Rico	219	165	248	33	43	26	9	10
U.S. Virgin Islands	48	10	47	0	0	7	0	2
Guam	52	9	0	4	1	4	0	4
Other	0	5	3	0	0	2	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.50.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187231 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 10.

Table 1.53

**Characteristics of full-time Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers**

By agency, June 2000<sup>a</sup>

Agency	Number of full-time officers <sup>b</sup>	Percent of full-time officers with arrest and firearms authority						
		Race, ethnicity						
		Sex		White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian
		Male	Female					
Immigration and Naturalization Service	17,973	88.7%	11.3%	58.2%	5.3%	33.2%	2.2%	0.5%
Federal Bureau of Prisons	13,714	86.9	13.1	60.8	24.5	12.1	1.1	1.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,712	82.9	17.1	83.6	6.2	7.1	2.7	0.5
U.S. Customs Service	10,820	80.9	19.1	64.5	7.4	23.8	3.5	0.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,201	91.6	8.4	82.1	8.0	7.3	1.9	0.0
U.S. Secret Service	4,039	90.9	9.1	79.5	12.4	5.6	1.8	0.8
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,456	84.1	15.9	64.3	23.6	8.2	3.6	0.4
Internal Revenue Service	2,742	72.7	27.3	79.0	9.6	6.8	3.5	1.1
U.S. Marshals Service	2,777	88.0	12.0	82.1	7.9	7.5	1.9	0.6
National Park Service	2,195	86.5	13.5	86.9	5.2	3.7	2.2	2.0
Ranger Division	1,551	84.7	15.3	89.4	2.5	3.4	2.0	2.7
U.S. Park Police	644	90.8	9.2	80.9	11.6	4.5	2.6	0.3
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,983	88.0	12.0	80.3	9.9	7.0	1.6	1.2
U.S. Capitol Police	1,199	82.2	17.8	67.4	28.8	2.5	1.1	0.3
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	895	86.6	13.4	86.8	2.1	5.7	1.5	3.9
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	809	91.1	8.9	55.6	32.4	10.1	1.5	0.4
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	617	90.3	9.7	92.9	3.7	1.6	1.6	0.2
U.S. Forest Service	586	83.1	16.9	81.7	3.1	6.1	1.0	8.0

Note: See Note, table 1.50. Data on sex and race/ethnicity of officers were not provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes employees in U.S. Territories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187231 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 7.

Table 1.54

**Budget and staff of the Drug Enforcement Administration**

Fiscal years 1972-2002

Fiscal year	Annual budget (in millions of dollars)	Staff positions		
		Total	Special agents	Support staff
1972	\$65.2	2,775	1,470	1,305
1973	74.9	2,898	1,470	1,428
1974	116.2	4,075	2,231	1,844
1975	140.9	4,286	2,135	2,151
1976	161.1	4,337	2,141	2,196
1977	172.8	4,439	2,141	2,298
1978	192.3	4,440	2,054	2,386
1979	200.4	4,288	1,984	2,304
1980	206.7	4,149	1,941	2,208
1981	219.5	4,167	1,964	2,203
1982	244.1	4,013	1,896	2,117
1983	283.9	4,013	1,896	2,117
1984	326.6	4,093	1,963	2,130
1985	362.4	4,936	2,234	2,702
1986	393.5	4,925	2,440	2,485
1987	773.6	5,710	2,879	2,831
1988	522.9	5,740	2,899	2,841
1989	597.9	5,926	2,969	2,957
1990	653.5	6,274	3,191	3,083
1991	875.0	7,096	3,615	3,481
1992	910.0	7,264	3,696	3,568
1993	921.0	7,266	3,518	3,748
1994	970.0	7,049	3,611	3,438
1995	1,001.0	7,389	3,889	3,500
1996	1,050.0	7,369	3,708	3,661
1997	1,238.0	7,872	3,969	3,903
1998	1,384.0	8,452	4,214	4,238
1999	1,477.0	9,046	4,527	4,519
2000	1,586.6	9,141	4,566	4,575
2001 <sup>a</sup>	1,697.4	9,209	4,601	4,608
2002 <sup>a</sup>	1,799.5	9,388	4,625	4,763

Note: Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Enacted level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration [Online]. Available: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/agency/staffing.htm> [May 21, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.55

**Workload of the U.S. Marshals Service**

By type of activity, fiscal years 1985-2000

Fiscal year	Type of activity							Seized properties received
	Prisoners received	Prisoner productions	Prisoners in custody	Inter-district prisoner trips	Felony warrants		Process served	
					Received	Closed		
1985	82,245	235,471	6,428	8,972	9,471	NA	318,242	5,279
1986	88,502	190,885	7,329	9,539	10,494	NA	280,745	8,973
1987	81,069	213,336	7,262	9,644	10,778	NA	278,125	13,948
1988	82,144	226,997	8,857	9,935	12,209	NA	255,222	21,809
1989	87,784	275,172	11,740	11,593	20,019	NA	302,882	25,363
1990	88,285	316,371	13,390	12,395	18,362	NA	319,863	41,708
1991	90,825	351,720	16,233	12,196	18,543	NA	316,185	38,644
1992	95,806	388,782	19,474	14,153	20,336	NA	262,807	37,498
1993	94,373	387,117	19,641	14,880	19,950	NA	233,288	38,737
1994	92,372	354,881	19,297	9,310	18,286	NA	210,427	35,983
1995	94,498	347,741	20,652	8,661	19,198	18,598	168,131	30,211
1996	98,935	377,649	23,228	9,290	18,742	18,466	214,434	29,122
1997	108,546	403,500	25,263	9,149	23,578	21,224	191,110	43,248
1998	122,774	451,752	28,692	NA	24,523	23,171	204,961	44,207
1999	129,344	486,223	32,119	NA	25,818	25,701	241,160	50,173
2000	138,464	516,854	34,528	NA	27,923	25,894	255,630	48,970

Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition, the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal Government seizures. Further responsibilities include escorting missile convoys, suppressing prisoner disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting dangerous fugitives.

"Prisoners received" is the number of prisoners taken into USMS custody. "Prisoner productions" is the number of prisoners presented for appearance at all judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, transported for medical care, transferred between sub-offices, and transferred between detention facilities. "Prisoners in custody" is the number of prisoners remanded into USMS custody at month end, averaged over a 12-month period. "Inter-district prisoner trips" is the total number of trips assigned to each district. These trips include movements by commercial airlines, chartered aircraft, and various modes of ground transportation. "Felony warrants received" includes felony warrants issued by Federal courts for escape, bond default, probation or parole violations, DEA fugitive warrants, and warrants generated by other Federal agencies without arrest powers. "Felony warrants closed" is the number of USMS arrests plus the number of arrests by other agencies, and dismissals in felony cases. "Process served" is the number of Federal or private court orders attempted or successfully served by the USMS in person or by mail. "Seized properties received" is the number of properties that were administratively seized by the USMS or seized by other Federal agencies and referred to the USMS for custody and disposal, as well as properties seized pursuant to judicial forfeiture actions. Judicial forfeiture actions are those in which the property is seized, held for custody, and disposed of by the USMS. These properties include real property, personal property, vehicles, jewelry, and cash, etc. (Source **2000**, pp. 107, 108.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 115-124; and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *FY 2000 Annual Report of the United States Marshals Service* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), pp. 9, 124, 125.

Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.56

**Budget and staff of the U.S. Marshals Service**

Fiscal years 1954-2000

Fiscal year	Annual budget (in millions of dollars)	Staff positions
1954	\$6.6	963
1955	6.8	996
1956	7.8	1,026
1957	8.0	1,014
1958	6.9	1,036
1959	9.7	1,034
1960	9.4	1,003
1961	10.2	992
1962	10.5	1,031
1963	11.6	1,053
1964	11.9	1,066
1965	12.7	1,078
1966	13.0	1,088
1967	13.8	1,095
1968	14.8	1,104
1969	16.3	1,130
1970	20.5	1,248
1971	26.8	1,917
1972	35.1	1,935
1973	38.1	1,967
1974	46.0	2,002
1975	53.3	2,049
1976	56.8	2,076
1977	63.8	2,136
1978	74.1	2,245
1979	77.9	2,328
1980	96.6	2,772
1981	103.6	2,177
1982	106.6	2,068
1983	113.6	2,132
1984	123.3	2,132
1985	139.9	2,579
1986	146.2	2,624
1987	164.4	2,724
1988	186.7	2,864
1989	205.1	2,947
1990	246.3	3,250
1991	291.3	3,515
1992	328.2	3,686
1993	338.9	3,682
1994	341.0	3,645
1995	396.6	3,854
1996	448.2	3,990
1997	483.5	4,165
1998	498.1	4,269
1999	501.9	4,210
2000	540.5	4,070

Note: See Note, table 1.55.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 109, 110; U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *FY 2000 Annual Report of the United States Marshals Service* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 126; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.57

**Personnel and court-related work hours of U.S. attorneys' offices**

United States, 1989-2000

	Personnel <sup>a</sup>		Court-related attorney work hours <sup>b</sup> (in thousands)
	Attorneys	Support staff	
1989	2,632	3,088	947
1990	3,005	3,609	1,045
1991	3,689	4,018	1,175
1992	4,178	4,474	1,241
1993	4,155	4,444	1,285
1994	4,064	4,620	1,127
1995	4,365	4,476	1,098
1996	4,530	4,553	1,083
1997	4,536	4,449	1,048
1998	4,686	4,674	1,026
1999	4,872	5,089	997
2000	4,938	5,239	927

Note: The U.S. attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement official in each of the 94 Federal judicial districts. Each U.S. attorney, under the direction of the U.S. Attorney General, is responsible for establishing law enforcement priorities, and for carrying out the prosecution and litigation activities within their respective districts. Each U.S. attorney also is the chief litigator representing the United States in civil judicial proceedings in the district. U.S. attorneys direct and supervise the work of the assistant U.S. attorneys and staff of the district's offices.

<sup>a</sup>These data represent full-time equivalent employees.

<sup>b</sup>Total hours U.S. attorneys devoted to court-related activities including trials, special hearings, grand jury proceedings, witness preparation, and travel to court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1998*, pp. 2, 3; *Fiscal Year 2000*, pp. 2, 3 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.58

**Annual salaries of Federal judges**

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 2002

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$192,600
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	184,400
United States Circuit Judges	159,100
United States District Judges	150,000
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	150,000
Judges, United States Court of Federal Claims	150,000
United States Bankruptcy Judges	138,000
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	138,000

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 1.59

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-2000<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 <sup>b</sup> (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-88 (N=78)	President George H.W. Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=37)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-2000 (N=61)
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	97.5%	100%	100%	80.4%	94.9%	81.1%	67.2%
Female	2.5	0	0	19.6	5.1	18.9	32.8
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>							
White	95.0	97.8	100	78.6	97.4	89.2	73.8
Black	5.0	0	0	16.1	1.3	5.4	13.1
Hispanic	0	0	0	3.6	1.3	5.4	11.5
Asian	0	2.2	0	1.8	0	0	1.6
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>							
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	24.4	29.7	44.3
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	51.8	51.3	59.5	34.4
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	17.9	24.4	10.8	21.3
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, law school</b>							
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	41.0	32.4	39.3
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	35.9	37.8	31.1
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	23.1	29.7	29.5
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>							
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	6.4	10.8	6.6
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	55.1	59.5	52.5
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.7	14.1	16.2	18.0
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.0	10.8	13.1
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0	5.4	1.3	0	1.6
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0	14.3	12.8	2.7	8.2
Other	0	6.7	0	1.8	1.3	0	0
<b>Occupational experience</b>							
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	60.3	62.2	59.0
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	30.4	28.2	29.7	37.7
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	39.3	34.6	32.4	29.5
<b>Political party</b>							
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	82.1	0	2.7	85.2
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	7.1	96.2	89.2	6.6
Independent or none	0	0	0	10.7	2.6	8.1	8.2
Other	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0
<b>American Bar Association rating</b>							
Exceptionally well/well qualified	75.0	73.3	58.3	75.0	59.0	64.9	78.7
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	41.0	35.1	21.3
Not qualified	2.5	0	8.3	0	0	0	0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearings conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including *The American Bench* (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), *Who's Who in American Politics* (New York: Bowker), *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), national and regional editions of *Who's Who*, *The Judicial Staff Directory* (1994 edition), and local newspaper articles.

Law firms are categorized according to the number of partners/associates: 25 or more associates for a large firm, 5 to 24 associates for a moderate firm, and 4 or less for a small firm. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the U.S. Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications--competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. Prior to President George H.W. Bush's administration, the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary utilized four ratings: exceptionally well qualified, well qualified,

qualified, and not qualified. Starting with that administration, the ABA Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary dropped its "exceptionally well qualified" rating and "well qualified" became the highest rating. Nominees who previously would have been rated "exceptionally well qualified" and nominees who would have been rated "well qualified" now receive the same rating. The "exceptionally well qualified" and "well qualified" categories have been combined for all administrations' appointees, and therefore figures prior to President George H.W. Bush's administration may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>No ABA rating was requested for one Johnson appointee.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 323, 324, Table 3; and Sheldon Goldman et al., "Clinton's Judges: Summing up the Legacy," *Judicature* 84 (March-April 2001), p. 249. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.60

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-2000<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-88 (N=290)	President George H.W. Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-2000 (N=305)
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	91.7%	80.4%	71.5%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	8.3	19.6	28.5
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>							
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	92.4	89.2	75.1
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	2.1	6.8	17.4
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	4.8	4.0	5.9
Asian	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.7	0	1.3
Native American	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.3
<u>Education, undergraduate</u>							
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	55.9	37.9	46.0	44.3
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	34.2	48.6	39.9	42.0
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	13.4	14.2	13.8
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Education, law school</u>							
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	52.0	44.8	52.7	39.7
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	31.2	43.4	33.1	40.7
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	16.8	11.7	14.2	19.7
<u>Occupation at nomination or appointment</u>							
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	5.0	13.4	10.8	11.5
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	36.9	41.9	48.2
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	13.9	17.9	25.7	16.1
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.3	19.0	14.9	13.4
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.0	4.7	8.2
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0	3.0	2.1	0.7	1.6
Other	0	0	0	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.0
<u>Occupational experience</u>							
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.0	46.2	46.6	52.1
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50.0	38.1	44.1	39.2	41.3
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	31.2	28.6	31.8	28.9
<u>Political party</u>							
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	91.1	4.8	6.1	87.5
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.5	91.7	88.5	6.2
Independent or none	0	0	0	4.5	3.4	5.4	5.9
Other	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0.3
<u>American Bar Association rating</u>							
Exceptionally well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	51.0	53.5	57.4	59.0
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	46.6	42.6	40.0
Not qualified	2.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	1.0

Note: See Note, table 1.59. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 320, 321, Table 1; and Sheldon Goldman et al., "Clinton's Judges: Summing up the Legacy," *Judicature* 84 (March-April 2001), p. 244. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 1.61

**Felony criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By circuit and district, 1982-2001

Circuit and district	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<u>First Circuit</u>																				
Maine	23	41	47	42	63	70	60	55	55	52	46	40	35	38	48	44	45	53	57	55
Massachusetts	32	29	33	29	32	31	25	29	23	23	24	26	22	28	28	27	28	32	32	30
New Hampshire	15	22	12	14	20	18	18	22	49	24	26	26	36	36	45	49	47	50	49	45
Rhode Island	60	34	33	27	22	25	26	26	34	40	50	30	34	34	32	32	40	41	44	38
Puerto Rico	32	36	42	52	76	79	82	59	59	63	49	56	52	50	53	41	32	54	44	59
<u>Second Circuit</u>																				
Connecticut	36	45	39	28	32	32	36	36	37	35	27	35	26	23	26	27	27	29	27	27
New York:																				
North	29	40	35	32	36	43	38	43	49	55	47	47	52	51	46	50	60	56	70	63
East	45	45	47	46	56	59	56	64	83	78	82	80	78	72	70	72	71	67	71	78
South	28	26	27	39	38	33	31	33	27	35	33	37	30	39	36	41	41	48	42	37
West	54	62	63	48	51	55	47	55	50	71	77	83	76	68	70	78	66	77	99	91
Vermont	24	23	25	32	38	41	48	49	50	64	47	42	40	71	48	43	55	57	56	63
<u>Third Circuit</u>																				
Delaware	11	18	19	11	17	26	15	26	30	22	24	19	19	19	20	24	27	18	19	18
New Jersey	32	22	30	28	34	30	29	30	38	35	37	36	34	36	39	38	39	39	43	41
Pennsylvania:																				
East	19	22	23	24	29	23	29	26	29	25	28	23	20	25	26	26	29	32	32	30
Middle	35	34	35	37	37	38	37	37	60	39	44	48	42	48	51	46	46	52	57	60
West	19	18	18	26	25	30	24	24	22	26	28	31	28	24	24	24	25	24	29	27
Virgin Islands	159	150	117	127	121	166	137	174	202	118	118	185	104	100	85	70	77	89	118	85
<u>Fourth Circuit</u>																				
Maryland	50	44	44	55	48	47	36	38	38	37	36	36	36	38	40	43	42	46	51	50
North Carolina:																				
East	56	60	80	55	60	52	57	54	68	87	76	82	82	77	76	72	77	82	101	105
Middle	52	73	67	69	80	75	72	91	99	68	74	67	70	75	64	70	77	78	96	91
West	57	85	91	106	88	95	110	121	131	139	137	135	98	124	89	108	104	114	126	106
South Carolina	39	41	34	25	35	33	50	50	74	56	65	56	61	68	59	70	80	74	72	65
Virginia:																				
East	51	51	37	31	51	58	53	63	72	84	84	81	79	84	78	94	104	106	107	103
West	28	37	31	32	32	37	37	40	51	72	72	63	68	64	50	62	59	77	75	68
West Virginia:																				
North	28	61	54	62	51	80	95	127	88	47	77	35	40	35	35	42	36	48	41	41
South	24	36	29	29	47	53	69	53	87	66	68	69	32	43	37	40	41	44	43	46
<u>Fifth Circuit</u>																				
Louisiana:																				
East	19	32	26	27	27	31	29	29	31	32	33	25	20	20	20	20	21	25	25	24
Middle	16	36	31	39	41	28	27	23	28	31	25	42	24	47	44	54	48	63	57	63
West	24	31	29	28	26	23	34	25	30	32	25	29	26	24	29	24	24	21	20	24
Mississippi:																				
North	34	33	24	19	28	37	31	42	45	32	44	60	44	36	37	40	32	35	44	39
South	30	47	44	26	30	44	36	34	47	40	38	42	38	29	30	35	38	42	55	52
Texas:																				
North	65	66	57	61	66	65	61	70	68	54	74	62	59	60	56	60	69	76	77	68
East	39	38	37	28	22	27	27	46	40	36	44	57	47	48	53	56	52	68	68	66
South	113	117	111	109	112	132	131	160	170	88	77	63	64	67	81	94	161	177	201	218
West	97	129	121	109	101	107	126	177	168	113	123	110	101	115	158	219	314	377	404	373
Canal Zone <sup>a</sup>	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>Sixth Circuit</u>																				
Kentucky:																				
East	28	28	29	27	41	39	34	40	45	51	55	57	68	68	69	68	88	89	94	75
West	61	50	58	45	45	48	35	35	37	44	42	47	35	35	39	34	46	50	47	60
Michigan:																				
East	31	36	39	29	34	41	34	33	41	42	45	48	40	38	40	40	41	39	33	33
West	37	40	36	34	37	34	35	42	39	37	34	44	42	44	57	49	60	60	71	78
Ohio:																				
North	26	41	40	27	33	37	37	46	38	37	40	45	38	39	36	34	46	40	42	50
South	39	39	43	41	44	44	60	62	60	51	53	46	41	36	36	35	51	43	43	41
Tennessee:																				
East	59	75	59	37	51	44	46	58	97	72	89	78	72	65	47	55	55	63	83	100
Middle	68	81	71	69	77	61	58	72	66	61	46	43	45	28	36	36	39	49	51	51
West	102	87	79	71	81	60	87	88	81	77	85	65	64	69	52	57	67	75	61	69
<u>Seventh Circuit</u>																				
Illinois:																				
North	34	39	39	27	26	28	32	32	31	31	30	26	23	21	20	20	20	26	30	28
South	49	80	70	43	46	52	61	44	52	38	51	58	42	54	46	37	71	68	74	54
Central	57	57	59	56	43	63	72	83	72	61	64	69	30	51	54	51	65	70	63	75
Indiana:																				
North	33	24	24	21	35	49	47	43	35	34	41	45	41	34	33	40	56	61	65	69
South	30	29	29	27	30	31	34	38	38	39	39	35	39	33	34	36	34	30	32	35
Wisconsin:																				
East	40	44	40	38	35	32	40	47	56	57	60	51	42	48	54	53	50	51	49	43
West	34	40	36	41	32	60	60	69	57	47	60	65	46	46	31	50	49	44	53	58

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.61

**Felony criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts**

By circuit and district, 1982-2001--Continued

Circuit and district	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Eighth Circuit</b>																				
Arkansas:																				
East	43	48	37	34	38	54	35	42	63	44	51	38	49	49	56	44	52	40	36	42
West	30	48	49	32	25	24	28	23	32	32	43	45	51	30	40	31	49	41	53	45
Iowa:																				
North	43	39	34	47	40	55	71	94	61	48	57	69	52	67	101	78	74	91	135	158
South	43	33	31	33	37	34	42	39	45	41	37	30	36	57	53	51	83	93	97	77
Minnesota	38	39	39	38	41	42	35	45	42	45	38	44	40	34	35	43	46	42	48	46
Missouri:																				
East	45	61	45	45	45	47	45	48	41	33	39	39	40	48	40	52	60	61	71	68
West	37	37	41	46	50	60	49	45	50	42	50	53	48	53	48	44	57	61	82	86
Nebraska	29	32	26	31	59	43	40	52	59	46	50	47	50	50	58	66	89	91	109	118
North Dakota	50	46	49	48	44	46	61	83	74	78	75	66	76	71	93	76	92	88	84	79
South Dakota	66	67	49	63	60	70	68	65	79	77	61	70	81	84	123	122	137	130	107	114
<b>Ninth Circuit</b>																				
Alaska	34	42	45	24	19	37	38	26	25	28	54	32	29	26	21	34	56	52	56	52
Arizona	55	65	67	67	73	86	92	103	100	122	143	116	103	110	158	187	283	346	259	255
California:																				
North	35	44	43	48	38	44	41	37	39	28	28	32	28	32	41	45	29	47	57	50
East	68	60	57	58	53	49	71	81	64	65	61	67	67	86	89	105	106	107	126	116
Central	55	59	67	48	48	47	43	50	41	38	43	45	40	40	47	45	50	43	51	47
South	108	121	126	116	133	155	120	122	111	128	174	169	141	213	272	392	467	468	488	478
Hawaii	36	50	73	48	45	47	42	52	44	40	37	39	36	48	50	47	58	64	60	51
Idaho	45	64	43	56	51	70	54	36	43	35	43	33	36	41	47	42	56	49	62	71
Montana	64	80	82	54	58	55	63	71	74	76	74	76	64	73	81	92	72	83	90	106
Nevada	51	96	92	91	59	81	65	76	69	90	102	108	85	79	84	69	131	132	81	75
Oregon	24	34	37	39	70	60	78	78	79	88	87	80	81	99	103	92	116	123	126	111
Washington:																				
East	82	101	128	81	93	96	145	164	159	128	108	110	100	97	93	72	96	82	111	94
West	53	53	43	31	32	38	45	49	42	45	43	41	46	46	48	46	64	71	64	49
Guam	73	25	58	65	72	48	68	120	119	128	113	119	155	132	92	145	150	104	100	123
Northern Mariana Islands	24	9	1	3	2	2	16	11	4	13	15	15	16	18	30	25	45	49	37	23
<b>Tenth Circuit</b>																				
Colorado	33	46	38	36	33	40	39	47	44	45	50	52	43	59	71	56	56	56	72	61
Kansas	46	52	51	50	55	48	51	52	43	36	42	42	49	45	43	51	55	59	67	72
New Mexico	38	47	61	54	72	106	127	122	125	120	121	118	128	120	127	146	163	245	308	225
Oklahoma:																				
North	44	64	45	64	67	79	62	66	53	38	44	48	48	46	47	45	47	42	34	32
East	53	96	80	58	68	48	37	55	50	48	42	35	36	42	38	44	41	56	51	56
West	74	54	54	40	53	50	51	44	48	37	34	39	32	27	31	33	37	41	31	34
Utah	43	44	51	42	40	45	53	52	57	51	56	58	36	44	55	69	114	112	105	119
Wyoming	60	90	85	45	32	35	32	58	53	33	30	30	30	25	32	32	39	32	35	33
<b>Eleventh Circuit</b>																				
Alabama:																				
North	44	50	37	44	40	43	40	35	35	29	38	33	37	35	43	42	40	46	50	55
Middle	38	46	50	33	31	39	52	53	45	58	66	61	49	41	38	52	44	25	39	42
South	50	35	60	59	55	53	57	64	55	80	86	90	66	78	74	77	67	59	77	72
Florida:																				
North	37	28	48	64	60	80	76	77	70	49	63	69	71	57	55	70	72	72	58	56
Middle	39	46	47	44	69	71	75	83	84	79	82	84	67	72	79	97	113	103	79	72
South	65	91	90	91	87	89	98	85	95	86	73	64	71	89	94	84	87	93	105	108
Georgia:																				
North	43	34	28	35	44	42	48	46	28	35	42	45	40	45	44	51	45	55	60	62
Middle	47	57	53	40	42	43	38	70	64	40	58	44	47	46	46	58	63	40	52	56
South	42	38	35	34	45	59	49	48	47	51	56	49	41	45	36	47	50	49	52	66
District of Columbia	29	21	29	29	28	32	31	31	34	48	33	29	29	23	28	35	27	28	21	28

Note: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Data for 1982-86 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1987, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

<sup>a</sup>Passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-70) resulted in closing the U.S. District Court in the Canal Zone on Mar. 31, 1982.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, **Federal Court Management Statistics 1985, 1991, 1997, 2000, 2001** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.62

**Duties performed by magistrate judges in U.S. District Courts**

1991, 1997-2001

Activity	1991	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	458,208	579,771	612,688	648,097	807,401	873,948
Trial jurisdiction cases	95,098	85,257	96,832	109,101	88,449	84,067
Class A misdemeanors	11,840	10,177	10,633	10,773	8,990	8,687
Petty offenses	83,258	75,080	86,199	98,328	79,459	75,380
Preliminary proceedings	169,259	217,616	241,031	259,153	264,997	286,299
Search warrants	23,887	29,563	30,371	32,607	29,824	31,571
Arrest warrants/summonses	19,944	23,116	26,252	28,749	26,880	29,891
Initial appearances	51,745	60,419	68,982	74,875	77,752	83,582
Preliminary examinations	8,116	13,049	14,436	16,059	16,589	18,067
Arraignments	35,699	41,559	45,524	48,132	49,740	54,687
Detention hearings	19,612	28,996	32,948	36,381	37,490	39,468
Bail reviews	8,246	10,018	10,250	10,833	10,741	11,557
Other <sup>a</sup>	2,010	10,896	12,268	11,517	15,981	17,476
Additional duties	175,479	236,964	234,974	235,803	405,661	450,639
Criminal	36,963	52,382	49,587	51,182	108,823	126,813
Motions <sup>b</sup>	27,003	27,329	24,071	24,623	67,099	78,450
Evidentiary hearings	2,171	1,788	1,998	2,302	1,990	1,985
Pretrial conferences <sup>c</sup>	4,111	5,737	5,763	5,793	10,965	12,024
Probation/supervised release	546	2,600	2,960	3,007	3,109	3,570
Guilty pleas	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,614	13,150
Other <sup>d</sup>	3,132	14,928	14,795	15,457	15,046	17,634
Civil	114,858	155,158	158,003	158,830	271,025	296,921
Settlement conferences	13,449	23,549	23,113	24,666	24,255	24,997
Other pretrial conferences <sup>c</sup>	31,744	40,999	40,107	39,265	49,724	50,776
Motions <sup>b</sup>	62,610	66,535	69,517	68,043	171,659	194,918
Evidentiary hearings	2,242	981	988	771	650	639
Social Security	3,739	4,553	5,261	6,132	5,516	5,514
Special masterhips	1,074	963	886	753	734	677
Other <sup>e</sup>	NA	17,578	18,131	19,200	18,487	19,400
Prisoner litigation	23,658	29,424	27,384	25,791	25,813	26,905
State habeas corpus	6,553	8,046	9,261	9,692	10,125	10,180
Federal habeas corpus	2,844	3,778	4,024	3,406	3,469	4,256
Civil rights	12,815	16,480	13,151	11,922	11,419	11,403
Evidentiary hearings	1,446	1,120	948	771	800	1,066
Civil consent	4,986	10,081	10,339	11,320	11,481	12,024
Without trial	3,874	8,318	8,791	9,822	10,181	10,945
Jury trial	538	964	892	850	750	590
Non-jury trial	574	799	656	648	550	489
Miscellaneous matters	13,386	29,853	29,512	32,720	36,813	40,919

Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrate judges assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special matter; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 Districts. Data for 1991 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1997, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1991 include material witness hearings only; data for 1997-2001 include material witness hearings and attorney appointment hearings.

<sup>b</sup>Prior to 2000, data include contested motions only; beginning in 2000, data include both contested and uncontested motions.

<sup>c</sup>Prior to 2000, data do not include status conferences; beginning in 2000, data include status conferences.

<sup>d</sup>Data for 1991 include writs only; data for 1997-2001 include writs, mental competency hearings, and motion hearings.

<sup>e</sup>Includes fee applications, summary jury trials, and motion hearings.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, **Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2001 Annual Report of the Director** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 2002), pp. 62, 63.

Table 1.63

**Personnel in prosecutors' offices**United States, 2001<sup>a</sup>

	Percent of total personnel in prosecutors' offices
Number of personnel	79,436
Percent	100%
Chief prosecutor	3.0
Assistant prosecutors	30.5
Civil attorneys	2.4
Supervisory attorneys <sup>b</sup>	3.5
Managers <sup>c</sup>	1.8
Victim advocates	5.8
Legal services personnel <sup>d</sup>	5.2
Staff investigators <sup>e</sup>	9.4
Support staff <sup>f</sup>	34.9
Other	3.7

Note: The 2001 National Survey of Prosecutors (NSP), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, was a census of the 2,341 chief prosecutors in the United States that handled felony cases in State courts of general jurisdiction. In 2001, there were 2,341 prosecutorial districts in the Nation, each with one chief prosecutor. The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) conducted the data collection for the NSP in May and June 2001 through mailed questionnaires. After the initial mailings, an extensive followup was required to obtain a returned survey from each of the prosecutors' offices. Overall, 2,243 or 96% of the 2,341 prosecutors' offices nationwide responded to the 2001 NSP. Data from the remaining 98 prosecutors' offices were retrieved from a secondary source (such as via the Internet or by contacting a different county office), or imputed from existing data.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Attorneys in managerial positions who litigate cases.

<sup>c</sup>Attorneys or nonattorneys in primarily managerial positions who do not litigate cases.

<sup>d</sup>Includes law clerks and paralegals.

<sup>e</sup>Includes investigators on contract.

<sup>f</sup>Includes administrative staff, clerical staff, computer personnel, and fiscal officers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prosecutors in State Courts, 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 193441 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2002), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 1.64

**Budget for prosecutorial functions in full- and part-time prosecutors' offices**

By size of population served, United States, 2001

	Full-time offices (population served)				
	All offices	Large (1,000,000 or more)	Medium (250,000 to 999,999)	Small (under 250,000)	Part-time offices
Number of offices	2,341	34	194	1,581	532
<b>Budget for prosecutorial functions (in thousands)</b>					
Total	\$4,680,000	\$1,910,000	\$1,580,000	\$1,120,000	\$78,788
Median	318	32,115	6,100	379	95
Mean	2,000	56,223	8,119	706	148
Minimum	6	7,200	200	6	7
Maximum	373,000	373,000	53,351	13,113	2,268
<b>Percent of offices in which budget includes:</b>					
Staff salaries	97.6%	100.0%	99.5%	97.6%	96.8%
Expert services	65.3	97.1	86.5	65.9	51.8
Investigator services	52.9	100.0	83.8	53.5	34.4
DNA testing	39.9	70.6	67.4	38.0	31.6
Child support enforcement	31.7	37.5	31.7	33.0	27.1
Interpreter services	29.8	73.5	66.9	27.8	17.2
Social services	15.4	38.7	31.1	14.7	9.5

Note: See Note, table 1.63. Data on total budget for prosecutorial functions were available for 2,221 prosecutors' offices and estimated for 130 prosecutors' offices. Data on percent of prosecutors' offices budget including staff salaries were available for 2,146 offices; expert services, 2,029 offices; investigator services, 1,984 offices; DNA testing, 1,939 offices; child support enforcement, 1,919 offices; and social services, 1,839 offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prosecutors in State Courts, 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 193441 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2002), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 1.65

**Length of service and annual salary of chief prosecutors in full- and part-time prosecutors' offices**

By size of population served, United States, 2001

	Full-time offices (population served)				
	All offices	Large (1,000,000 or more)	Medium (250,000 to 999,999)	Small (under 250,000)	Part-time offices
<b>Median</b>					
Length of service (in years)	6.8	6.5	8.4	6.7	6.7
Annual salary	\$85,000	\$136,700	\$115,000	\$90,000	\$39,750
<b>Percent</b>					
Serving 4 years or less	31.9%	29.4%	25.5%	32.5%	32.8%
Serving 15 years or more	20.3	17.6	23.4	19.2	22.6
With annual salary over \$100,000	28.6	97.1	77.0	30.0	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.63. Data on length of service were available for 2,173 prosecutors' offices and annual salary for 2,121 offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prosecutors in State Courts, 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 193441 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2002), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.66

**DNA evidence used by full- and part-time prosecutors' offices**

By size of population served, United States, 2001

	Percent of prosecutors' offices				
	Full-time offices (population served)				Part-time offices
	All offices	Large (1,000,000 or more)	Medium (250,000 to 999,999)	Small (under 250,000)	
Used during plea negotiations or felony trials	68.2%	100.0%	98.3%	73.1%	38.3%
<b>Stage of case</b>					
Plea negotiations	59.4	81.3	89.0	63.6	32.6
Trial	48.0	100.0	95.0	50.7	17.1
<b>Forensic laboratory analyzing DNA</b>					
FBI	7.8	28.1	22.8	6.8	3.7
State-operated	60.7	65.6	81.7	66.5	33.7
Local agency	4.8	81.3	21.7	2.4	0.4
Privately operated	21.6	68.8	53.3	20.6	9.1
<b>Problems with use of DNA evidence</b>					
Improper collection of evidence by police	6.5	21.9	16.9	6.4	1.8
Inconclusive DNA results	14.9	46.9	34.3	14.9	5.0
Excessive delay in getting DNA results from laboratory	33.3	71.9	65.2	34.4	14.7
Difficulty in getting DNA results admitted in court as evidence	1.3	3.1	3.4	1.3	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.63. Data on the use of DNA anytime, during plea negotiations, and during felony trials were available for 2,140 prosecutors' offices. Data on the forensic laboratory analyzing DNA were available for 2,145 prosecutors' offices. Data on problems with the use of DNA were available for 2,125 prosecutors' offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prosecutors in State Courts, 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 193441 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 2002), p. 8, Table 10.

Table 1.67

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, 2002

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts				General trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges <sup>a</sup>	Term (in years) <sup>b</sup>	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)		
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	139
				Court of Civil Appeals	5	6		6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	32 <sup>c</sup>
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior courts	135 <sup>d</sup>
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery/Probate courts and Circuit courts	110
								(e)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	93	12	Superior courts	1,479 <sup>f</sup>
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District courts	118 <sup>g</sup>
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	170
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	19
							Court of Chancery	5
								12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	61	6	Circuit courts	468
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	Superior courts	177
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	4	10	Circuit courts	27 <sup>h</sup>
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	39 <sup>i</sup>
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	42 <sup>j</sup>	10	Circuit courts	497 <sup>k</sup>
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>m</sup>	Court of Appeals	15 <sup>n</sup>	10 <sup>m</sup>	Superior Court, Probate Court, and Circuit courts	280
								6
Iowa	Supreme Court	8	8	Court of Appeals	9	6	District courts	176 <sup>o</sup>
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	159 <sup>p</sup>
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	104
Louisiana	Supreme Court	8	10	Court of Appeals	54	10	District courts	224 <sup>q</sup>
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior courts	16
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	143
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Superior courts	80
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	28	6	Circuit courts	210
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	254
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	49
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	316 <sup>r</sup>
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	45 <sup>s</sup>
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6 <sup>t</sup>	Court of Appeals	6	6 <sup>t</sup>	District courts	53
Nevada	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	51
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior courts	29 <sup>v</sup>
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 <sup>w</sup>	Appellate Division of Superior Court	33	7 <sup>w</sup>	Superior courts	383 <sup>x</sup>
								7 <sup>y</sup>
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	District courts	72
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	56	5 <sup>z</sup>	Supreme courts and County courts	558
				Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 <sup>z</sup>		(z)
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior courts	105 <sup>aa</sup>
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	43
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	66	6	Courts of Common Pleas	372
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	150 <sup>ab</sup>
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6					
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	164 <sup>ac</sup>
							Tax court	1
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	15	10	Courts of Common Pleas	385
				Commonwealth Court	9	10		10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior courts	22 <sup>ad</sup>
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit courts	46 <sup>ae</sup>
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	37 <sup>af</sup>
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33
				Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Circuit courts	85
							Criminal courts	31
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	80	6	District courts	396
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6					4
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>ag</sup>	Court of Appeals	7	10 <sup>ah</sup>	District courts	70 <sup>ai</sup>
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	29 <sup>aj</sup>
								6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	148
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior courts	171
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	62
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit courts	240
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior court	59
American Samoa	High Court	8 <sup>ak</sup>	(al)	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	Circuit Court of Appeals	33	16	Court of First Instance	315

See notes on next page.

Table 1.67

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, 2002--Continued

Note: These data were collected through information provided by the National Center for State Courts, and State constitutions, statutes, and court administrative offices.

<sup>a</sup>Number includes chief justice.

<sup>b</sup>Initial term may be shorter.

<sup>c</sup>Plus nine masters.

<sup>d</sup>Plus one part-time judge.

<sup>e</sup>Circuit court judges serve 4-year terms. Chancery probate court judges serve 6-year terms. Some judges serve both circuit and chancery courts.

<sup>f</sup>Plus 401 commissioners and referees.

<sup>g</sup>Plus 32 magistrates.

<sup>h</sup>Plus 15 family judges.

<sup>i</sup>Plus 83 full-time magistrate/judges.

<sup>j</sup>Plus 10 supplemental judges.

<sup>k</sup>Plus 367 associate judges.

<sup>l</sup>Associate judges, 4 years.

<sup>m</sup>2 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>n</sup>Plus one tax court judge.

<sup>o</sup>Plus 135 part-time magistrates, 12 associate juvenile judges, 1 associate probate judge, and 7 part-time alternate district associate judges.

<sup>p</sup>Plus 69 district magistrates.

<sup>q</sup>Plus 11 commissioners.

<sup>r</sup>Plus 31 commissioners.

<sup>s</sup>Plus six water masters.

<sup>t</sup>More than 3 years for first election and every 6 years thereafter.

<sup>u</sup>Initial term is for 3 years but not more than 5 years.

<sup>v</sup>Plus 11 full-time marital masters.

<sup>w</sup>Followed by tenure.

<sup>x</sup>Plus 21 surrogates.

<sup>y</sup>On reapportionment until age 70.

<sup>z</sup>Intermediate appellate courts are appointed to 5 years or duration; general trial courts, 14 years for supreme court and 10 years for county courts.

<sup>aa</sup>Plus 100 clerks who hear uncontested probate.

<sup>ab</sup>Plus 78 special judges.

<sup>ac</sup>Plus five magistrates.

<sup>ad</sup>Plus three magistrates.

<sup>ae</sup>Plus 21 masters-in-equity.

<sup>af</sup>Plus 15 law magistrates, 2 part-time lay magistrates, 93 full-time clerk magistrates, and 54 part-time clerk magistrates.

<sup>ag</sup>3 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>ah</sup>3 years initial; 6 years retention.

<sup>ai</sup>Plus 7 domestic court commissioners.

<sup>aj</sup>Plus five child support magistrates.

<sup>ak</sup>Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

<sup>al</sup>For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 2002*, Vol. 34 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2002), pp. 203-206. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

**Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction**

By type of court and jurisdiction, 2002

Jurisdiction	Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Member of		Other	
	In State		In district				State bar (years)			
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	1	1		1					(a)	(a)
Alaska	5	5					8 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>		
Arizona	10 <sup>c</sup>	5	(d)	1		30	10 <sup>c</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>		
Arkansas	2	2	(d)			28	8 <sup>b</sup>	6 <sup>e</sup>		
California							10	10		
Colorado	Y	Y		Y			5	5		
Connecticut	Y	Y					10	Y		
Delaware	Y	Y		Y					(f)	(f)
Florida	Y	Y	Y <sup>g</sup>	Y			10	5		
Georgia	Y	3				30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y					10	10		
Idaho	2	1			30		10	10		
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y					(a)	
Indiana		1	(d)	Y			10 <sup>h</sup>			
Iowa				Y					(a)	
Kansas				Y	30		(b)	5		
Kentucky	2	2	2	2			8	8	(a)	
Louisiana	2	2	2	2			5	5		
Maine									(f)	(f)
Maryland	5	5	6 months	6 months	30	30	Y	Y		
Michigan			(d)				5 <sup>i</sup>	Y		
Minnesota			(j)				Y	Y		
Mississippi	5	5			30	26	5	5 <sup>b</sup>		
Missouri	(k)	(k)	(d)	Y	30	30	Y	Y		
Montana	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	3 <sup>l</sup>		Y	Y	30	30	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>		
Nevada	2	2			25	25	Y			
New Jersey		(m)		(m)			10 <sup>b</sup>	10 <sup>b</sup>		
New Mexico	3	3		Y	35	35	10 <sup>b</sup>	6 <sup>b</sup>		
New York	Y	Y	(n)	(n)		18	10	10		
North Carolina				Y			Y	Y		
North Dakota	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y		Y			(a)	(b)		
Ohio	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	(d)	Y			6 <sup>b</sup>	6 <sup>b</sup>		
Oklahoma		6 months	1	Y	30		5	4 <sup>o</sup>		
Oregon	3	3		Y			Y	Y		
Pennsylvania	1	1		Y			Y	Y		
Rhode Island					21			Y	(a)	
South Carolina	5	5			32	32	8	8		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Tennessee	5	5	Y	1	35	30			(p)	(p)
Texas	Y			2	35	25	10 <sup>b,o</sup>	4 <sup>b,o</sup>		
Utah	5 <sup>q</sup>	3		Y	30	25	Y	Y		
Vermont	5	5		(r)			5	5		
Virginia		Y		Y			5	5		
Washington	1	1	1	1			Y <sup>s</sup>	Y		
West Virginia	5	Y		Y	30	30	10	5		
Wisconsin	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days			5	5		
Wyoming	3	2			30	28	9			
District of Columbia	Y	Y	90 days	90 days			5	5 <sup>t</sup>		
Northern Mariana Islands						30				
Puerto Rico	5						10	7		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.68

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**Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction**


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By type of court and jurisdiction, 2002--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.67. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts or New Hampshire. In the table, "Y" indicates that the requirement applies but no length of time was specified.

<sup>a</sup>Licensed attorney.

<sup>b</sup>Length of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been admitted to/engaged in active practice of law for a specified number of years.

<sup>c</sup>For court of appeals, 5 years.

<sup>d</sup>No local residency requirement stated for supreme court. Local residency required for court of appeals.

<sup>e</sup>Practice or bench.

<sup>f</sup>Learned in law.

<sup>g</sup>Initial appointment, must be resident of district at the time of original appointment.

<sup>h</sup>In the supreme court and the court of appeals, 5 years service as a general jurisdiction judge may be substituted.

<sup>i</sup>Supreme court: State bar member and practice at least 5 years.

<sup>j</sup>No residency requirement for supreme court. Court of appeals varies.

<sup>k</sup>At the appellate level must have been a State voter for 9 years. At the general trial court level must have been a State voter for 3 years.

<sup>l</sup>No State residency requirement specified for court of appeals.

<sup>m</sup>Varies by county.

<sup>n</sup>No local residency requirement for court of appeals. Local residency requirement for presiding judge of supreme court, appellate divisions.

<sup>o</sup>Or a judge of court record.

<sup>p</sup>Qualified to practice law.

<sup>q</sup>Supreme court is 5 years; court of appeals is 3 years.

<sup>r</sup>No local residency requirement stated for superior court; district court must reside in geographic unit.

<sup>s</sup>Supreme court: State bar member. Courts of appeals: 5 years State bar member.

<sup>t</sup>Superior court: judge also must be an active member of the District of Columbia bar and have been engaged, during the 5 years immediately preceding the judicial nomination, in the active practice of law.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 2002*, Vol. 34 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2002), pp. 207, 208. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69

**Salaries of judges of highest, appellate, and general trial courts, and date of last salary change**

By type of court and jurisdiction, 2001

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$148,302	\$147,302	\$108,248 <sup>a</sup>	10/1/01
Alaska	114,468	108,144	105,852	7/1/01
Arizona	126,525	123,900	120,750	1/1/01
Arkansas	120,346	116,539	112,728	7/1/01
California	162,409	152,260	133,052	1/1/01
Colorado	107,808	103,308	98,808	7/1/01
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	129,404	120,988	116,000	4/1/01
Delaware	144,100	X	137,400	7/1/01
Florida	150,000	138,500	130,000	10/1/01
Georgia	153,086	152,139	121,938 <sup>b</sup>	10/1/01
Hawaii	115,547	110,618	106,922	7/1/00
Idaho	102,125	101,125	95,718	7/1/01
Illinois	158,103	148,803	127,247	7/1/01
Indiana	115,000	110,000	90,000	8/1/97
Iowa	116,600	112,170	106,610	7/1/01
Kansas	111,402	107,544	97,285	6/10/01
Kentucky	120,092	115,190	110,288	7/1/01
Louisiana	108,503	102,824	97,146	7/1/01
Maine	103,584	X	97,110	7/1/01
Maryland	126,500	119,000	115,000	11/15/00
Massachusetts	126,943	117,467	112,777	7/1/00
Michigan	159,960	147,163	135,966	10/1/01
Minnesota	118,213	111,387	104,562	7/1/01
Mississippi	102,300	95,500	94,700	7/1/99
Missouri	123,000	115,000	108,000	7/1/01
Montana	89,381	X	82,600	10/1/01
Nebraska	114,358	108,640	105,781	7/1/01
Nevada	131,272	X	111,000 <sup>a,b</sup>	7/1/99
New Hampshire	113,266	X	106,187	12/27/01
New Jersey	152,191	145,588	137,165	1/1/01
New Mexico	96,283	91,469	86,896	7/7/01
New York	151,200	144,000	136,700	1/1/99
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	115,336	110,530	104,523	7/1/00
North Dakota	92,289	X	84,765	7/1/01
Ohio	120,750	112,550	103,500	1/1/01
Oklahoma	106,706	101,714	95,898	1/1/01
Oregon	99,200	97,000	90,400	7/1/01
Pennsylvania	133,643	129,458	116,065	1/1/01
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	127,098	X	114,430	7/1/01
South Carolina	119,510	116,521	113,535	6/1/01
South Dakota	97,739	X	91,291	7/1/01
Tennessee	118,428	112,908	108,036	7/1/01
Texas	113,000	107,350	101,700 <sup>a</sup>	9/1/99
Utah	114,050	108,900	103,700	7/1/01
Vermont	102,499	X	97,416	7/1/01
Virginia	132,523	125,899	123,027	11/25/00
Washington	131,558	125,236	119,230	9/1/01
West Virginia	95,000	X	90,000	7/1/99
Wisconsin	120,017	113,222	106,812	7/23/01
Wyoming	93,000	X	83,700	1/1/99
National average	120,789	118,461	107,969	X
District of Columbia	153,900	X	145,100	1/1/01
Federal system	178,300	153,900	145,100	1/1/01
American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Guam	126,000	X	100,000	7/1/01
Northern Mariana Islands	126,000	X	120,000	2/26/93
Puerto Rico	100,000	90,000	80,000	7/1/98
Virgin Islands	X	X	125,000	10/1/01

Note: The salaries reported for the highest courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest courts and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 39 States that have such courts.

<sup>a</sup>The base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

<sup>b</sup>Median salary. If more than half the salaries are the same as the minimum or the maximum salary, then the median (the midpoint above which and below which 50% of the salaries fall) is listed as either the minimum or maximum salary.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* [Online]. Available: [http://www.ncsconline.org/wc/Publications/KIS\\_JudComJudSal123101Pub.pdf](http://www.ncsconline.org/wc/Publications/KIS_JudComJudSal123101Pub.pdf) [July 23, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.70

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices**

By State, as of April 2002

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Competitive reapplication to commission, reappointment by governor, senate confirms	12
District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission or President	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana <sup>c</sup>	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor, legislature confirms	7
Maryland <sup>d</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan <sup>e</sup>	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor <sup>f</sup>	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor, with senate consent	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York <sup>d</sup>	Nominating commission	14 years	Competitive reapplication to commission, reappointment by governor, senate confirms	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio <sup>g</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Oklahoma <sup>h</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Nominating commission <sup>i</sup>	10 years	Reelected by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas <sup>h</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Retained by vote in general assembly	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	12 years	Reelected by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page.

Table 1.70

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**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices**


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By State, as of April 2002--Continued

Note: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society.

"Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office. "Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to elections in which no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of the judge's continuation in office. In a retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term, except in Illinois which requires 60% and New Mexico which requires 57%. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions.

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor generally makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

<sup>c</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open and candidates generally do not solicit party support. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

<sup>d</sup>The highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

<sup>e</sup>Party affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates are nominated at party conventions and frequently run with party endorsements.

<sup>f</sup>Subject to approval of an elected five-member executive council.

<sup>g</sup>Party affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates run in partisan primary elections and frequently run with party endorsements.

<sup>h</sup>Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.

<sup>i</sup>The Judicial Merit Selection Commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.71

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 39 States**

As of April 2002

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana <sup>c</sup>	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan election	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan <sup>d</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor with senate consent	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Commission reviews, reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio <sup>e</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Oklahoma	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania <sup>f</sup>	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Nominating commission <sup>g</sup>	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
Tennessee <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.70. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.<sup>b</sup>Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction, and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.<sup>c</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open and candidates generally do not solicit party support. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.<sup>d</sup>Party affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates are nominated at party conventions and frequently run with party endorsements.<sup>e</sup>Party affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates run in partisan primary elections and frequently run with party endorsements.<sup>f</sup>Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.<sup>g</sup>The Judicial Merit Selection Commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges**

By State and name of court, as of April 2002

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>Alabama</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Alaska</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Arizona</u>				
Superior court <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
<u>Arkansas</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>California</u>				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election or gubernatorial appointment <sup>c</sup>	6 years	Nonpartisan election <sup>d</sup>	6
<u>Colorado</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
<u>Connecticut</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
<u>Delaware</u>				
Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Competitive reapplication to commission, reappointment by governor, senate confirms	12
<u>District of Columbia</u>				
Superior Court <sup>e</sup>	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure commission or President	15
<u>Florida</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Georgia</u>				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Hawaii</u>				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
<u>Idaho</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Illinois</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>f</sup>	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6 years	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6
Superior court	Partisan election <sup>h</sup>	6 years <sup>i</sup>	Partisan election <sup>j</sup>	6
<u>Iowa</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
<u>Kansas</u>				
District court	Nominating commission, partisan election <sup>k</sup>	Until next general election	Retention election <sup>l</sup>	4
<u>Kentucky</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u> <sup>m</sup>				
District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Maine</u>				
Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor, legislature confirms	7
<u>Maryland</u>				
Circuit court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
<u>Massachusetts</u>				
Trial Court of the Commonwealth	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
<u>Michigan</u> <sup>n</sup>				
Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Minnesota</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Mississippi</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Chancery court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Missouri</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>o</sup>	6 years <sup>p</sup>	Partisan election <sup>q</sup>	6
<u>Montana</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
<u>Nebraska</u>				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Nevada</u>				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>New Hampshire</u>				
Superior court	Appointed by governor <sup>r</sup>	To age 70	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.72

**Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges**

By State and name of court, as of April 2002--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>New Jersey</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor with senate consent	To age 70
<u>New Mexico</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	6
<u>New York</u> Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
<u>North Carolina</u> <sup>s</sup> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>North Dakota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Ohio</u> <sup>t</sup> Common Pleas court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Oklahoma</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Oregon</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Pennsylvania</u> Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
<u>Rhode Island</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
<u>South Carolina</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission <sup>u</sup>	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
<u>South Dakota</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Tennessee</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Texas</u> District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Utah</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Vermont</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it	6
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit court	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
<u>Washington</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>West Virginia</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Wisconsin</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Wyoming</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.70. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 (October 1980) p. 178).

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>Counties with populations less than 250,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

<sup>c</sup>Local electors can choose either nonpartisan elections or gubernatorial appointment.

<sup>d</sup>Judge must be elected to a full term on a nonpartisan ballot at the next general election. If the election is not contested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.

<sup>e</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

<sup>f</sup>Circuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.

<sup>g</sup>In Vanderburgh County, initial selection and retention are by nonpartisan election.

<sup>h</sup>A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake and St. Joseph Counties. In Vanderburgh County the election is nonpartisan.

<sup>i</sup>In Lake and St. Joseph Counties each appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 2 years.

<sup>j</sup>Nonpartisan elections are used in Allen and Vanderburgh Counties. Retention elections are used in Lake and St. Joseph Counties.

<sup>k</sup>Seventeen of 31 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 14 select district judges in partisan elections.

<sup>l</sup>Fourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.

<sup>m</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open and candidates generally do not solicit party support. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

<sup>n</sup>Party affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates are nominated at party conventions and frequently run with party endorsements.

<sup>o</sup>Nominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, Platte, and St. Louis Counties.

<sup>p</sup>An associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions, the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.

<sup>q</sup>Retention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, Platte, and St. Louis Counties.

<sup>r</sup>Subject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

<sup>s</sup>In addition, a small number of special judges of superior court are appointed by the governor for terms of varying length.

<sup>t</sup>Party affiliations of judicial candidates are not listed on the general election ballot, so the election is technically nonpartisan. However, candidates run in partisan primary elections and frequently run with party endorsements.

<sup>u</sup>The Judicial Merit Selection Commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.73

**Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations**

By State

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants, secretaries	Other staff	Budget amount <sup>a</sup>	Judges subject to jurisdiction	Reporting period
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	3	1	0	0	1	1	\$231,651	689	10/98 to 9/99
Alaska	2	1	0	0	1	0	218,300 <sup>c</sup>	62	7/99 to 6/00
Arizona	5	1	1	1	1	1	360,000	475	7/98 to 6/99
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1	323,703 <sup>d</sup>	400	7/98 to 6/99
California	26	1	14	0	9	2	3,101,000	1,580	7/98 to 6/99
Colorado	2	1	0	0	1	0	125,000	284	1999
Connecticut	2	1	0	(e)	1	0	202,719 <sup>f</sup>	294	7/98 to 6/99
Delaware <sup>g</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	124	1999
District of Columbia	3	1	1	0	1	0	133,000 <sup>h</sup>	93	1/98 to 9/99
Florida	4	1	2	0	1	0	516,428	799	7/98 to 6/99
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	1	(i)	64,249	120	7/98 to 6/99
Idaho	2	1	0	0	1	0	122,100	130	1999
Illinois <sup>b</sup>	6	1	0	2	2	1	525,000	923	7/98 to 6/99
Indiana	2	1	0	0	1	0	(j)	500 <sup>k</sup>	7/99 to 6/00
Kansas	5	1	1	2	1	0	49,926 <sup>l</sup>	500 <sup>k</sup>	7/99 to 6/00
Kentucky	5	1	1	2	1	0	126,958	404	7/98 to 6/99
Louisiana	11	3	3	1	4	0	609,829	760	7/99 to 6/00
Maine	2	1	0	0	1	0	40,000	75	1998
Maryland	5	1	2	0	1	1	NA	320	NA
Michigan	7	1	3	0	3	0	916,800	1,058 <sup>k</sup>	10/98 to 9/99
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	258,000	383	7/98 to 6/99
Mississippi	5	1	1	1	2	0	369,323	700	7/99 to 6/00
Missouri	4	1	0	1	2	0	216,496	650	7/98 to 6/99
Montana	1	0	0	0	1	0	15,000 <sup>m</sup>	159	7/99 to 6/00
Nebraska	2	1	0	1	0	0	20,000	135	1999
Nevada	3	1	0	0	2	0	375,997	174	7/99 to 6/00
New Hampshire	3	1	0	0	2	0	20,000	245	7/98 to 6/99
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1	0	260,000	850	7/98 to 6/99
New Mexico	3	1	1	0	1	0	224,751	282	7/98 to 6/99
New York	27	1	8	7	9	2	1,947,500	3,500	4/99 to 3/00
North Carolina	2	1	(n)	(n)	1	0	112,141	330	7/98 to 6/99
North Dakota <sup>o</sup>	4	0	2	0	2	0	248,000	135	7/98 to 6/99
Ohio <sup>p</sup>	18	1	6	2	6	3	1,328,024	1,130	1998
Oklahoma	2	1	(e)	0	1	0	302,000	600	7/99 to 6/00
Oregon	2	1	0	0	1	0	99,315 <sup>c</sup>	500	7/99 to 6/00
Pennsylvania <sup>b</sup>	9	1	2	2	2	2	929,000	1,000	7/98 to 6/99
Rhode Island	1	1	0	0	0	0	121,209	148	7/99 to 6/00
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	(q)	775	7/98 to 6/99
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	29,000 <sup>m</sup>	55	7/98 to 6/99
Tennessee	5	1	1	0	1	2	100,000	590	NA
Texas	15	1	7	0	6	1	691,257	3,500	9/98 to 8/99
Utah	4	1	0	2	1	0	216,700	233	7/98 to 6/99
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	89 <sup>k</sup>	7/99 to 6/00
Virginia	3	1	1	0	1	0	411,452	824	7/99 to 6/00
Washington	8	1	0	3	3	1	750,392	415	7/98 to 6/99
West Virginia <sup>b</sup>	7	2	0	5	0	0	(j)	346	1999
Wisconsin	2	1	0	0	1	0	199,700	850	7/98 to 6/99
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0	196,472	135	7/98 to 6/00

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations typically are State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Figures presented include both full- and part-time staff. Information was not available for Georgia, Iowa, and Massachusetts.

<sup>a</sup>Cross-jurisdiction comparisons of budgets should be done with caution. Some judicial conduct organizations have their offices in private buildings and must pay rent, while other organizations are located in State buildings and incur no rental expense. The budgets of some judicial conduct organizations include all salaries of their personnel, while other organizations receive personnel support from State agencies.

<sup>b</sup>This State has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the first tier, which investigates complaints and files formal charges.

<sup>c</sup>Only some attorney fees are included in the budget.

<sup>d</sup>Attorney costs are provided by the State attorney general's office in all cases unless there are conflicts, in which case the commission has funds in budget to pay litigation and outside counsel costs.

<sup>e</sup>Personnel are hired as needed.

<sup>f</sup>Does not include litigation costs. In most cases, these costs are borne by the State attorney general's office.

<sup>g</sup>The Court on the Judiciary does not have a budget or staff. The supreme court designates a clerk and may designate one or more deputy clerks, who have powers prescribed by the court. At the time of the survey, a staff attorney with the supreme court was designated as the clerk.

<sup>h</sup>The budget of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure also covers the costs for its evaluation of active judges who seek reappointment and the reviews of retired judges who wish to continue their judicial service as senior judges.

<sup>i</sup>The seven members of the Commission on Judicial Conduct perform many staff functions.

<sup>j</sup>The budget is part of the supreme court budget.

<sup>k</sup>In addition, the Commission has jurisdiction over certain other court personnel, such as retired judges and pro tem judges.

<sup>l</sup>Includes litigation costs only and does not accurately reflect the dollars spent operating the Commission on Judicial Qualifications each year. Staff salaries, office space, telephone, copying, and faxing are absorbed in the appellate clerk's budget. If these items were included, the budget would exceed \$150,000.

<sup>m</sup>Does not include litigation costs.

<sup>n</sup>Investigative services are provided by State bureau of investigation; special counsel is provided by attorney general.

<sup>o</sup>Staff and budget are shared by the Judicial Conduct Commission and the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court.

<sup>p</sup>Figures are for Disciplinary Counsel of the Supreme Court of Ohio, which handles both attorney and judicial discipline.

<sup>q</sup>Commission on Judicial Conduct does not have a separate budget; many cases are handled by the State attorney general's office.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 22, No. 3 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Fall 2000), pp. 2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.74

**Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts**

Fiscal years 1988-2001

Fiscal year	Juries serving	Sessions convened	Jurors		Hours		Proceedings filed by indictment		Average defendants indicted per session
			Total	Average per session	Total	Average per session	Cases	Defendants	
1988	736	10,668	209,168	19.6	57,362	5.4	23,243	38,214	3.6
1989	744	10,413	205,131	19.7	56,792	5.5	24,050	39,679	3.8
1990	742	10,065	198,863	19.8	53,978	5.4	24,779	40,817	4.1
1991	788	10,914	215,789	19.8	58,293	5.3	27,168	44,607	4.1
1992	836	11,571	228,784	19.8	61,806	5.3	28,559	47,164	4.1
1993	847	11,181	221,505	19.8	59,117	5.3	27,039	44,480	4.0
1994	854	10,674	211,647	19.8	55,789	5.2	23,869	40,238	3.8
1995	960	10,585	208,625	19.7	55,378	5.2	25,202	42,866	4.0
1996	1,160	10,121	199,844	19.7	52,911	5.2	26,728	45,267	4.5
1997	1,352	9,764	193,805	19.8	51,603	5.3	28,925	47,461	4.9
1998	924	10,344	205,043	19.8	55,460	5.4	34,424	54,525	5.3
1999	797	10,415	205,862	19.8	54,043	5.2	36,696	56,210	5.4
2000	850	10,230	202,816	19.8	53,899	5.3	39,469	59,472	5.8
2001	843	10,042	199,169	19.8	51,258	5.1	41,191	60,633	6.0

Note: Grand jurors hear evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the Government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal charges. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1992, p. 75; 1997, p. 63 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2001 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 2002), p. 61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.75

**Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts**1977-2001<sup>a</sup>

	Total jurors available				Jury trial days			Juror Usage Index
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Selected or serving	Challenged	Not selected, serving, or challenged <sup>c</sup>	Total	Criminal	Civil	
1977	584,122	60.4%	15.5%	24.1%	29,875	56.7%	43.3%	19.6
1978	570,523	60.5	15.5	24.0	29,238	55.0	45.0	19.5
1979	565,617	59.2	16.2	24.6	28,851	52.6	47.4	19.6
1980	605,547	60.9	15.2	23.1	32,159	48.7	51.3	18.8
1981	648,929	61.1	15.4	23.4	35,596	44.7	55.3	18.2
1982	631,606	61.6	15.6	22.8	35,263	44.2	55.8	17.9
1983	640,577	64.6	16.0	19.4	37,589	44.0	56.0	17.0
1984	666,942	64.6	16.5	18.9	39,572	42.4	57.6	16.9
1985	676,140	65.4	16.9	17.7	40,289	42.7	57.3	16.8
1986	705,819	65.9	16.9	17.2	41,945	45.9	54.1	16.8
1987	732,039	66.7	17.3	16.0	44,511	42.9	57.1	16.5
1988	762,083	65.9	17.6	16.5	44,324	45.1	54.9	17.2
1989	814,322	64.5	18.0	17.5	45,403	53.2	46.8	17.9
1990	828,527	65.2	18.2	16.6	46,194	49.8	50.2	17.9
1991	855,175	64.4	18.6	17.0	46,563	53.2	46.8	18.4
1992	887,234	64.3	18.7	16.9	48,368	52.2	47.8	18.3
1993	861,160	64.3	18.9	16.8	46,646	52.8	47.2	18.5
1994	788,066	65.3	18.5	16.2	45,060	45.7	54.3	17.5
1995	774,978	63.4	18.7	15.9	43,219	49.0	51.0	17.9
1996	778,170	64.2	18.9	16.9	43,133	46.1	53.9	18.0
1997	749,613	64.8	19.2	16.0	41,903	44.8	55.2	17.9
1998	718,778	63.6	19.5	16.9	39,521	44.7	55.3	18.2
1999	690,981	62.8	19.6	17.6	37,970	45.6	54.4	18.2
2000	641,399	60.6	20.0	19.5	34,713	NA	NA	18.5
2001	616,515	59.2	19.8	20.9	32,595	NA	NA	18.9

Note: In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 2001 data are for 94 District Courts. Data for 1977-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Petit jurors determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Each juror is counted for each day serving, traveling, or waiting at the courthouse to serve.

<sup>c</sup>Includes jurors in travel status.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 574; 1981, p. 6; 1986, p. 23; 1999, p. 70 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991, p. 98; 1996, p. 69; 1997, p. 62 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2001 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 2002), p. 60. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.76

**Jury fees in State and Federal courts**

By jurisdiction, as of June 2002

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	\$40.00 <sup>a</sup>	Missouri	\$6.00
Alabama	10.00	Montana	12.00 <sup>p</sup>
Alaska	12.50 <sup>b,c</sup>	Nebraska	35.00
Arizona	12.00 <sup>d</sup>	Nevada	9.00 <sup>q</sup>
Arkansas	5.00 <sup>e</sup>	New Hampshire	10.00 <sup>b</sup>
California	15.00 <sup>f</sup>	New Jersey	(r)
Colorado	(g)	New Mexico	(s)
Connecticut	(h)	New York	(t)
Delaware	20.00 <sup>i</sup>	North Carolina	12.00 <sup>u</sup>
District of Columbia	30.00 <sup>j</sup>	North Dakota	25.00
Florida	(k)	Ohio	10.00 <sup>l,v</sup>
Georgia	5.00 <sup>l</sup>	Oklahoma	12.50
Hawaii	30.00	Oregon	10.00
Idaho	10.00 <sup>b</sup>	Pennsylvania	(w)
Illinois	4.00 <sup>l</sup>	Rhode Island	15.00
Indiana	15.00 <sup>m</sup>	South Carolina	10.00
Iowa	10.00	South Dakota	10.00 <sup>x</sup>
Kansas	10.00	Tennessee	10.00
Kentucky	12.50	Texas	6.00 <sup>l,y</sup>
Louisiana	12.00	Utah	17.00
Maine	10.00	Vermont	30.00
Maryland	15.00 <sup>l,n</sup>	Virginia	30.00
Massachusetts	(g)	Washington	10.00 <sup>l</sup>
Michigan	7.50 <sup>b</sup>	West Virginia	40.00
Minnesota	30.00 <sup>o</sup>	Wisconsin	8.00 <sup>b,l</sup>
Mississippi	15.00	Wyoming	30.00 <sup>z</sup>

Note: Daily juror fees are set by statute and do not include any mileage payments to jurors.

<sup>a</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 30 days of service upon discretion of the judge.<sup>b</sup>Half-day rate.<sup>c</sup>Anchorage provides \$5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then \$12.50 per half-day thereafter.<sup>d</sup>No fee for first day (discretionary); \$12.00 per day thereafter.<sup>e</sup>\$20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).<sup>f</sup>No fee for first day; \$15.00 per day thereafter.<sup>g</sup>No fee for first 3 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 3 days while serving.<sup>h</sup>No fee for first 5 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 5 days while serving.<sup>i</sup>No fee for first day; \$20.00 per day thereafter.<sup>j</sup>No fee for first day; \$30.00 per day thereafter.<sup>k</sup>If employer pays salary or wages of person on jury duty, there is no fee paid for 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter. If individual is not employed or employer does not pay salary, fee is \$15.00 per day for first 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter.<sup>l</sup>Fees vary among counties.<sup>m</sup>\$40.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).<sup>n</sup>Provided as an expense; not reported as income.<sup>o</sup>Child care expenses available.<sup>p</sup>\$25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).<sup>q</sup>\$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn). \$30.00 per day after 5 days of service. \$9.00 per day if not sworn.<sup>r</sup>\$5.00 for first 3 days; \$40.00 per day thereafter.<sup>s</sup>\$5.15 per hour, established by minimum wage law.<sup>t</sup>If employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$40.00 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay \$40.00 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, court must pay \$40.00 per day from day 1.<sup>u</sup>\$30.00 per day after 5 days of service.<sup>v</sup>County commission shall fix the compensation not to exceed \$40.00. After 10 days of actual service, compensation to be one and a half times the daily rate--minimum of \$15.00.

Maximum may be set by county not to exceed twice the daily rate for service of less than 10 days.

<sup>w</sup>\$9.00 for first 3 days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.<sup>x</sup>\$50.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).<sup>y</sup>\$30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).<sup>z</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 4 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts, Center for Jury Studies.



Table 1.77

**Investigative reports by Federal probation officers**

By type of investigation, 1987-2001

Type of investigation	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>a</sup>
Total	142,356	145,439	148,880	151,176	162,294	174,214	179,967	179,956	169,113	173,054	172,806	186,776	192,904	203,845	NA
Presentence investigation <sup>b</sup>	37,300	36,737	38,563	41,812	44,226	48,267	48,871	44,434	43,151	48,372	52,174	57,794	61,207	63,666	63,028
Collateral investigation for another district	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584	32,240	34,747	34,311	32,663	33,293	33,589	34,961	39,461	43,088	46,341	48,377
Postsentence investigation for institution	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094	1,072	1,300	1,417	1,729	2,217	3,290	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	8,787	9,368	9,448	8,762	7,471	7,673	7,805	7,607	7,026	6,590	6,088	5,773	4,750	4,524	NA
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	15,316	16,456	16,781	18,236	21,082	23,975	24,107	24,014	26,629	26,759	29,847	29,701	28,349	29,976	31,298
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	8,620	9,955	10,643	10,581	11,393	11,457	12,939	13,677	15,425	16,550	18,362	20,524	22,251	23,639	25,287
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766	8,666	8,839	9,109	9,594	7,850	7,142	6,545	6,686	4,982	5,357	NA
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	6,389	6,692	6,438	5,231	4,367	4,022	5,212	7,437	9,573	8,792	5,151	5,463	5,336	5,129	NA
Supervision reports	25,760	27,272	27,441	26,647	29,206	31,339	33,760	36,823	22,105	20,473	18,477	20,355	22,225	24,590	NA
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,658	1,889	2,130	2,463	2,571	2,595	2,436	1,978	1,844	1,497	1,201	1,019	716	623	NA

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrate judges, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision. Prior to 1989, the data represent the 12-month period ending June 30. In 1989 and 1990, the reporting period was the 12-month period ending March 31. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 2001, the Source reported data only for four categories of investigative reports, therefore, the total was not computed.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1997, category includes postsentence investigations for institutions.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1998* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1999), p. 40; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988*, p. 42; *1990*, p. 29, Table 18; *1992*, p. 87, Table 19; *1994*, p. 21; *1996*, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Judicial Business of the United States Courts: 2000 Annual Report of the Director*, p. 33; *2001 Annual Report of the Director*, p. 32 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.78

**Number of jails, rated capacity, percent of capacity occupied, and number of inmates per employee**

By region and jurisdiction, June 30, 1999

Region and jurisdiction	Number of jails	Rated capacity <sup>a</sup>	Percent of rated capacity occupied <sup>b</sup>	Number of inmates per employee <sup>c</sup>	
				Total staff	Correctional officers
United States, total	3,376	660,361	93%	2.9	4.4
Federal	11	8,040	139	3.6	6.7
State	3,365	652,321	93	2.9	4.3
Northeast	227	97,794	93	2.2	2.9
Maine	15	1,220	91	1.4	1.8
Massachusetts	21	9,978	108	2.3	3.6
New Hampshire	10	1,812	88	2.9	3.8
New Jersey	24	15,349	110	3.0	3.7
New York	81	39,904	84	1.5	2.0
Pennsylvania	76	29,531	91	3.2	4.5
Midwest	977	108,261	90	2.5	4.2
Illinois	93	19,069	89	2.7	8.1
Indiana	93	12,553	102	2.7	5.9
Iowa	94	3,125	96	1.8	2.5
Kansas	97	5,565	79	2.1	3.1
Michigan	93	16,661	94	3.2	4.9
Minnesota	78	5,970	84	1.8	2.8
Missouri	129	8,924	78	2.1	3.2
Nebraska	65	2,728	80	1.8	2.6
North Dakota	23	918	64	1.7	2.2
Ohio	108	17,219	97	2.3	3.3
South Dakota	31	1,623	66	2.2	3.1
Wisconsin	73	13,906	90	3.5	4.8
South	1,623	308,234	92	3.3	4.6
Alabama	155	11,600	98	3.7	5.6
Arkansas	87	6,122	79	2.6	3.5
District of Columbia	1	1,378	120	2.4	2.8
Florida	108	55,493	92	3.3	4.6
Georgia	204	36,213	91	3.9	5.3
Kentucky	82	9,915	105	3.7	4.9
Louisiana	107	27,544	93	3.8	6.0
Maryland	29	11,821	93	2.6	3.6
Mississippi	102	9,778	91	3.8	5.9
North Carolina	104	15,456	86	2.9	4.3
Oklahoma	102	7,663	88	3.3	4.6
South Carolina	52	9,115	96	3.4	4.4
Tennessee	108	21,572	91	3.1	4.4
Texas	271	66,521	87	3.5	4.5
Virginia	82	15,514	118	2.4	3.3
West Virginia	29	2,529	99	3.1	4.3
West	538	138,032	96	3.3	5.7
Alaska	15	160	43	0.6	1.8
Arizona	28	12,629	82	3.3	4.7
California	145	75,088	103	3.8	7.2
Colorado	61	9,151	98	2.4	3.2
Idaho	41	3,203	88	3.3	5.7
Montana	42	1,791	85	2.0	3.2
Nevada	21	5,436	90	2.5	4.2
New Mexico	34	6,258	83	2.9	5.9
Oregon	41	7,210	87	2.6	3.8
Utah	26	5,904	68	3.1	7.3
Washington	62	10,004	105	3.6	5.1
Wyoming	22	1,198	84	2.4	3.4

Note: These data are from the 1999 Census of Jails conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. The 1999 census included all locally administered jails that held inmates beyond arraignment (usually more than 72 hours) and were staffed by municipal or county employees. Excluded from the census were physically separate temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after they are formally charged in court. Also excluded were Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont because these jurisdictions have State-operated integrated jail/prison systems. Alaska also was excluded for this reason, however, 15 independently operated jails in Alaska were included. For additional information on the Census of Jails, [see Appendix 4](#).

<sup>a</sup>Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

<sup>b</sup>The number of inmates divided by rated capacity times 100.

<sup>c</sup>Inmate-to-staff ratios were calculated by dividing the number of confined inmates by the number of employees on June 30, 1999.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), pp. 14, 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.79

**Jail staff**

By occupational category, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 1999

Region and jurisdiction	Total staff	Administrative	Correctional officers	Clerical and maintenance	Educational	Professional and technical <sup>a</sup>	Other
National estimate <sup>b</sup>	210,600	14,600	151,200	25,400	2,100	11,500	5,800
State estimate <sup>b</sup>	207,600	14,400	149,600	25,300	2,100	10,700	5,500
United States, total	197,375	13,722	141,663	23,772	1,969	10,764	5,485
Federal	3,110	253	1,685	93	30	715	334
State	194,265	13,469	139,978	23,679	1,939	10,049	5,151
Northeast	40,899	1,819	31,269	3,995	579	2,270	967
Maine	800	55	608	70	18	38	11
Massachusetts	4,617	370	3,007	611	100	448	81
New Hampshire	546	47	420	29	10	36	4
New Jersey	5,538	143	4,559	484	24	276	52
New York	21,454	717	16,707	2,093	317	928	692
Pennsylvania	7,944	487	5,968	708	110	544	127
Midwest	32,821	2,741	23,190	4,281	320	1,585	704
Illinois	2,936	233	2,091	383	17	76	136
Indiana	3,443	440	2,155	563	46	141	98
Iowa	1,566	176	1,212	155	1	13	9
Kansas	1,950	262	1,430	222	4	28	4
Michigan	4,738	311	3,199	755	73	304	96
Minnesota	2,600	203	1,804	364	40	136	53
Missouri	3,047	259	2,152	409	19	131	77
Nebraska	1,141	109	858	111	5	28	30
North Dakota	344	30	266	13	7	20	8
Ohio	7,007	415	5,072	805	68	540	107
South Dakota	479	50	346	61	0	7	15
Wisconsin	3,570	253	2,605	440	40	161	71
South	82,245	5,019	62,227	8,878	507	3,398	2,216
Alabama	2,919	394	2,044	266	6	55	154
Arkansas	1,813	175	1,393	200	5	18	22
District of Columbia	696	9	589	75	3	20	0
Florida	15,618	481	11,186	2,432	98	860	561
Georgia	8,188	653	6,229	891	32	184	199
Kentucky	2,632	181	2,115	231	19	45	41
Louisiana	6,100	371	4,255	798	40	337	299
Maryland	4,284	221	3,007	548	50	433	25
Mississippi	2,015	186	1,496	207	20	61	45
North Carolina	3,717	263	3,077	223	12	85	57
Oklahoma	1,995	199	1,452	203	47	24	70
South Carolina	2,420	104	1,989	202	15	82	28
Tennessee	6,177	354	4,471	651	40	426	235
Texas	15,477	965	12,744	1,124	58	463	123
Virginia	7,457	414	5,595	759	59	284	346
West Virginia	737	49	585	68	3	21	11
West	38,300	3,890	23,292	6,525	533	2,796	1,264
Alaska	79	20	37	11	0	1	10
Arizona	3,118	152	2,191	447	25	275	28
California	20,217	2,737	10,679	3,808	436	1,746	811
Colorado	3,660	242	2,791	365	12	166	84
Idaho	786	91	493	161	3	23	15
Montana	639	65	479	64	2	16	13
Nevada	1,997	83	1,178	483	0	49	204
New Mexico	1,218	93	885	126	16	82	16
Oregon	2,431	130	1,638	379	8	235	41
Utah	854	87	553	142	18	45	9
Washington	2,880	145	2,074	496	11	128	26
Wyoming	421	45	294	43	2	30	7

Note: See Note, table 1.78. "Total staff" includes full-time, part-time, payroll, and nonpayroll staff, and excludes contract staff and community volunteers. A total of 228 reporting units were unable to provide data for occupational category. For additional information on the Census of Jails, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Includes psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, counselors, medical doctors, nurses, paramedics, chaplains, and legal specialists.

<sup>b</sup>National and State estimates were calculated by summing the item values from reporting units and then multiplying by a nonresponse adjustment factor. All estimates for type of staff were rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 25.

Table 1.80

**Jail staff and correctional officers**

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 1999

Region and jurisdiction	Total staff			Correctional officers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National estimate <sup>a</sup>	210,600	139,100	71,500	151,200	108,700	42,500
State estimate <sup>a</sup>	207,600	139,900	70,700	149,600	107,400	42,200
United States, total	197,375	130,401	66,974	141,663	101,859	39,804
Federal	3,110	2,318	792	1,685	1,408	277
State	194,265	128,083	66,182	139,978	100,451	39,527
Northeast	40,899	29,308	11,591	31,269	23,557	7,712
Maine	800	584	216	608	484	124
Massachusetts	4,617	3,716	901	3,007	2,743	264
New Hampshire	546	408	138	420	344	76
New Jersey	5,538	4,137	1,401	4,559	3,698	861
New York	21,454	14,910	6,544	16,707	11,876	4,831
Pennsylvania	7,944	5,553	2,391	5,968	4,412	1,556
Midwest	32,821	21,007	11,814	23,190	16,342	6,848
Illinois	2,936	2,026	910	2,091	1,565	526
Indiana	3,443	2,236	1,207	2,155	1,570	585
Iowa	1,566	944	622	1,212	750	462
Kansas	1,950	1,331	619	1,430	1,043	387
Michigan	4,738	3,016	1,722	3,199	2,360	839
Minnesota	2,600	1,561	1,039	1,804	1,217	587
Missouri	3,047	2,083	964	2,152	1,617	535
Nebraska	1,141	613	528	858	487	371
North Dakota	344	201	143	266	164	102
Ohio	7,007	4,601	2,406	5,072	3,696	1,376
South Dakota	479	289	190	346	213	133
Wisconsin	3,570	2,106	1,464	2,605	1,660	945
South	82,245	52,819	29,426	62,227	43,446	18,781
Alabama	2,919	1,940	979	2,044	1,431	613
Arkansas	1,813	1,180	633	1,393	944	449
District of Columbia	696	435	261	589	379	210
Florida	15,618	9,325	6,293	11,186	7,591	3,595
Georgia	8,188	5,385	2,803	6,229	4,432	1,797
Kentucky	2,632	1,660	972	2,115	1,439	676
Louisiana	6,100	4,025	2,075	4,255	3,132	1,123
Maryland	4,284	2,656	1,628	3,007	2,086	921
Mississippi	2,015	1,272	743	1,496	1,019	477
North Carolina	3,717	2,307	1,410	3,077	1,979	1,098
Oklahoma	1,995	1,299	696	1,452	1,021	431
South Carolina	2,420	1,461	959	1,989	1,279	710
Tennessee	6,177	3,834	2,343	4,471	2,952	1,519
Texas	15,477	10,476	5,001	12,744	9,182	3,562
Virginia	7,457	5,005	2,452	5,595	4,093	1,502
West Virginia	737	559	178	585	487	98
West	38,300	24,949	13,351	23,292	17,106	6,186
Alaska	79	54	25	37	24	13
Arizona	3,118	1,976	1,142	2,191	1,620	571
California	20,217	13,297	6,920	10,679	7,842	2,837
Colorado	3,660	2,424	1,236	2,791	2,064	727
Idaho	786	491	295	493	346	147
Montana	639	419	220	479	342	137
Nevada	1,997	1,231	766	1,178	865	313
New Mexico	1,218	737	481	885	586	299
Oregon	2,431	1,559	872	1,638	1,253	385
Utah	854	575	279	553	425	128
Washington	2,880	1,907	973	2,074	1,524	550
Wyoming	421	279	142	294	215	79

Note: See Notes, tables 1.78 and 1.79. A total of 228 reporting units were unable to provide data by sex. For additional information on the Census of Jails, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>National and State estimates were calculated by summing the item values from reporting units and then multiplying by a nonresponse adjustment factor. All estimates for type of staff were rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 26.

Table 1.81

**Jail staff and correctional officers**

By race, Hispanic origin, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 1999

Region and jurisdiction	All staff						Correctional officers					
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other races <sup>a</sup>	Race not reported	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other races <sup>a</sup>	Race not reported
National estimate <sup>b</sup>	210,600	126,300	47,100	15,600	3,600	18,000	151,200	89,600	35,800	11,700	1,700	12,400
State estimate <sup>b</sup>	207,600	125,200	46,200	14,800	3,500	17,900	149,600	89,000	35,400	11,200	1,700	12,300
United States, total	197,375	118,353	44,171	14,585	3,409	16,861	141,663	83,920	33,583	10,994	1,611	11,555
Federal	3,110	1,217	908	770	147	68	1,685	602	454	563	61	5
State	194,265	117,136	43,263	13,815	3,262	16,793	139,978	83,318	33,129	10,431	1,550	11,550
Northeast	40,899	23,633	11,767	3,146	311	2,042	31,269	17,014	9,840	2,649	188	1,578
Maine	800	790	5	2	3	0	608	599	4	2	2	0
Massachusetts	4,617	4,031	331	180	34	41	3,007	2,614	240	132	21	0
New Hampshire	546	523	13	7	3	0	420	399	12	6	3	0
New Jersey	5,538	2,873	1,079	341	16	1,229	4,559	2,250	960	277	10	1,062
New York	21,454	9,974	8,434	2,360	224	462	16,707	7,276	6,978	2,021	129	303
Pennsylvania	7,944	5,442	1,905	256	31	310	5,968	3,876	1,645	211	23	213
Midwest	32,821	27,177	3,773	507	230	1,138	23,190	18,572	2,613	410	158	1,437
Illinois	2,936	2,544	214	53	17	108	2,091	1,768	179	45	5	94
Indiana	3,443	3,035	262	28	9	110	2,155	1,835	205	26	6	83
Iowa	1,566	1,395	29	22	6	114	1,212	1,048	23	22	7	112
Kansas	1,950	1,628	104	65	24	129	1,430	1,169	88	55	21	97
Michigan	4,738	3,654	944	100	40	0	3,199	2,484	617	76	22	0
Minnesota	2,600	2,465	70	32	33	0	1,804	1,701	58	18	27	0
Missouri	3,047	2,119	518	16	17	377	2,152	1,351	237	13	12	539
Nebraska	1,141	989	75	47	3	27	858	726	71	43	3	15
North Dakota	344	324	1	3	8	8	266	249	1	2	6	8
Ohio	7,007	5,480	1,190	83	22	232	5,072	3,642	879	67	13	471
South Dakota	479	454	3	1	21	0	346	325	3	1	17	0
Wisconsin	3,570	3,090	363	57	30	33	2,605	2,274	252	42	19	18
South	82,245	44,045	24,504	4,790	577	8,329	62,227	33,585	19,070	4,351	419	4,802
Alabama	2,919	1,708	1,002	7	13	189	2,044	1,031	680	3	7	323
Arkansas	1,813	1,249	232	5	2	325	1,393	918	203	6	4	262
District of Columbia	696	30	624	4	5	33	589	2	521	4	4	58
Florida	15,618	7,690	4,360	1,193	143	2,232	11,186	6,142	3,729	979	83	253
Georgia	8,188	4,187	3,166	71	18	746	6,229	3,020	2,544	62	14	589
Kentucky	2,632	2,102	418	11	8	93	2,115	1,623	312	9	1	170
Louisiana	6,100	3,384	2,551	60	32	73	4,255	1,822	1,035	22	4	1,372
Maryland	4,284	1,883	2,346	33	17	5	3,007	1,194	1,776	22	12	3
Mississippi	2,015	972	834	15	2	192	1,496	679	624	14	2	177
North Carolina	3,717	2,378	1,208	32	63	36	3,077	1,690	946	27	46	368
Oklahoma	1,995	1,599	181	28	141	46	1,452	1,108	172	25	117	30
South Carolina	2,420	1,053	1,237	15	7	108	1,989	852	1,073	14	5	45
Tennessee	6,177	3,657	2,319	24	9	168	4,471	2,617	1,751	16	8	79
Texas	15,477	7,149	1,796	3,181	39	3,312	12,744	7,234	2,099	3,052	57	302
Virginia	7,457	4,303	2,199	111	74	770	5,595	3,099	1,579	96	51	770
West Virginia	737	701	31	0	4	1	585	554	26	0	4	1
West	38,300	22,281	3,219	5,372	2,144	5,284	23,292	14,147	1,606	3,021	785	3,733
Alaska	79	56	3	0	17	3	37	22	2	0	10	3
Arizona	3,118	805	86	347	35	1,845	2,191	595	56	253	20	1,267
California	20,217	10,073	2,362	3,686	1,649	2,447	10,679	5,591	974	1,742	541	1,831
Colorado	3,660	2,592	196	516	46	310	2,791	2,006	159	396	31	199
Idaho	786	750	3	23	10	0	493	471	0	14	8	0
Montana	639	585	1	5	16	32	479	435	2	5	11	26
Nevada	1,997	1,619	215	101	51	11	1,178	937	145	62	30	4
New Mexico	1,218	535	30	502	120	31	885	365	29	418	50	23
Oregon	2,431	2,050	69	53	51	208	1,638	1,360	48	41	29	160
Utah	854	811	7	20	15	1	553	524	7	9	12	1
Washington	2,880	2,008	246	101	132	393	2,074	1,578	183	72	42	199
Wyoming	421	397	1	18	2	3	294	263	1	9	1	20

Note: See Notes, tables 1.78 and 1.79. For additional information on the Census of Jails, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 27.

<sup>a</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

<sup>b</sup>National and State estimates were calculated using a ratio adjustment based on the total estimated staff by occupation to the reported number of inmates by race, and rounding the estimate to the nearest 100 whole number.

Table 1.82

**Privately operated jails**

By selected characteristics, United States, June 30, 1999

Number of facilities	47
<u>Sex of inmates housed</u>	
Male only	15
Female only	2
Both male and female	30
<u>Size of facilities</u>	
Fewer than 50 inmates	13
59 to 99	5
100 to 249	6
250 to 499	12
500 to 999	9
1,000 to 1,499	2
Inmates under supervision	16,656
In custody	13,814
Non-confined persons	2,842
Total staff	4,178
Male	2,242
Female	1,936
Inmates per employee	3.3
Correctional officers only	2,617
Male	1,548
Female	1,069
Inmates per correctional officer	5.3

Note: See Note, table 1.78. These data include private jails operated under contract to local government authorities. For additional information on the Census of Jails, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.83

**Private adult correctional facility management firms**

By capacity of facilities under contract, United States, Dec. 31, 1997-2000 and Sept. 4, 2001

Management firm	Capacity of all facilities under contract <sup>a</sup>				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	97,062	116,932	122,871	119,453	119,023
Alternative Programs, Inc.	340	340	340	340	340
Avalon Correctional Services, Inc. <sup>b</sup>	150	350	350	350	710
The Bobby Ross Group	2,825	464	464	464	464
CiviGenics, Inc.	3,563	3,563	2,791	2,795	2,243
Cornell Corrections, Inc.	3,882	5,916	7,138	8,464	8,424
Correctional Services Corporation	2,629	6,891	6,517	4,241	3,891
Correctional Systems, Inc.	170	272	272	272	272
Corrections Corporation of America	50,866	67,286	68,256	62,431	62,231
Dominion Correctional Services, Inc.	NA	NA	NA	2,064	2,064
The GRW Corporation	362	362	362	614	614
Management & Training Corporation	4,259	6,447	9,177	10,214	10,566
Maranatha Production Company	500	500	500	500	500
U.S. Corrections Corporation	5,259	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wackenhut Corrections Corporation <sup>c</sup>	22,257	24,541	26,704	26,704	26,704

Note: These data were collected by the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, University of Florida. Information was collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm in the United States. Figures for Corrections Corporation of America and Wackenhut Corrections Corporation have been revised to include only facilities in the United States. In previous editions of SOURCEBOOK, data for 1997-99 for these two organizations included facilities outside the United States.

<sup>a</sup>Includes operational facilities, facilities under construction, and planned expansions of existing facilities.

<sup>b</sup>Formerly Avalon Community Services, Inc.

<sup>c</sup>The Wackenhut Corrections Corporation did not respond to the survey; data were estimated by the Source.

Source: Charles W. Thomas, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available: <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1997/index.html> [May 7, 2002]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1998/index.html> [May 7, 2002]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1999/index.html> [May 7, 2002]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/2000/index.html> [May 7, 2002]; <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/2001/index.html> [May 7, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.84

**Number and rated capacity of private adult correctional facilities**

By jurisdiction, Dec. 31, 1997-2000 and Sept. 4, 2001

Jurisdiction	Number of facilities					Rated capacity				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Arizona	5	6	6	6	6	4,748	6,860	6,860	6,860	6,860
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	2	1,200	1,200	1,885	1,885	1,885
California	19	24	24	22	22	10,292	11,294	11,462	10,470	10,470
Colorado	8	9	6	6	6	3,444	4,644	3,824	3,824	3,824
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	866	866	866	866	866
Florida	10	10	9	8	8	6,223	6,255	5,465	5,561	5,561
Georgia	3	5	7	4	4	1,566	6,409	9,457	6,197	6,197
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Illinois	1	1	NA	1	1	220	220	NA	200	200
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1	670	670	670	670	670
Kansas	2	2	2	2	2	529	529	685	687	687
Kentucky	4	4	4	3	3	1,973	2,631	2,631	2,268	2,268
Louisiana	2	2	2	2	2	2,948	2,948	3,012	3,012	3,012
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	480	480	480	480	480
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1,338	1,338	1,338	1,338	1,338
Mississippi	5	6	6	6	6	3,176	4,650	4,700	4,700	4,700
Missouri	2	2	1	1	1	660	660	60	60	60
Montana	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	512	512	512	512
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	500	500	500	500	500
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	300	300	300	300	300
New Mexico	6	7	7	8	8	3,836	4,864	5,322	5,508	5,508
New York	1	1	1	1	1	200	200	200	200	200
North Carolina	2	2	3	1	1	2,000	2,112	2,256	1,200	1,200
Ohio	2	2	4	4	4	2,256	2,256	4,140	4,140	4,140
Oklahoma	6	8	8	8	8	7,068	9,716	10,436	10,436	10,796
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	2	3	1,200	1,200	1,562	2,762	3,222
Puerto Rico	4	4	4	4	4	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	302	302	302	302	302
Tennessee	5	6	6	6	6	5,628	7,326	7,326	7,326	7,326
Texas	41	43	42	43	42	27,139	29,690	29,820	30,389	30,039
Utah	1	1	2	2	NA	400	400	900	900	NA
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	150	150	150	150	150

Note: See Note, table 1.83. The geographic location of facilities does not necessarily indicate contracting decisions made by agencies in those jurisdictions; some States contract for the housing of their prisoners in other jurisdictions and some States provide sites only for Federal facilities. Data include facilities in operation and those under construction.

Source: Charles W. Thomas, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available:  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1997/index.html> [May 7, 2002];  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1998/index.html> [May 7, 2002];  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/1999/index.html> [May 7, 2002];  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/2000/index.html> [May 7, 2002];  
<http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/2001/index.html> [May 7, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.85

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, as of Sept. 30, 2000

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	1-day population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp 1-day population count <sup>a</sup>
<b>United States Penitentiaries (USP)</b>						
Allenwood (PA)	1993	High	Male	1,026	373	
Atlanta (GA)	1902	High/Administrative	Male	1,720	700	480
Beaumont (TX)	1997	High	Male	1,469	282	341
Florence (CO)	1996	High	Male	1,019	333	
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	1,629	535	437
Lewisburg (PA) <sup>b</sup>	1932	High	Male	1,118	549	286
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	1,563	481	299
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	336	360	313
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	1,341	484	378
<b>Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)</b>						
Allenwood Low (PA)	1993	Low	Male	1,316	227	
Allenwood Medium (PA)	1993	Medium	Male	1,212	317	
Ashland (KY)	1940	Low	Male	1,071	316	266
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Low	Male	1,301	263	171
Beaumont Low (TX)	1997	Low	Male	2,035	170	
Beaumont Medium (TX)	1999	Medium	Male	1,665	193	
Beckley (WV)	1995	Medium	Male	1,591	390	407
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	1,099	255	165
Butner Low (NC)	1996	Low	Male	1,294	250	
Butner Medium (NC)	1976	Medium/Administrative	Male	865	333	315
Coleman Low (FL)	1996	Low	Male	2,022	204	
Coleman Medium (FL) <sup>c</sup>	1996	Medium	Male	1,700	252	432
Cumberland (MD)	1994	Medium	Male	1,101	323	250
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Female	1,103	270	226
Dublin (CA) <sup>c</sup>	1974	Low; Administrative <sup>d</sup>	Female; Male	1,075	283	301
Edgefield (SC)	1998	High	Male	1,492	397	328
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	1,299	389	243
Elkton (OH)	1997	Low	Male	1,903	334	399
Englewood (CO)	1940	Medium/Administrative	Male	881	336	126
Estill (SC)	1993	Medium	Male	1,216	309	305
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium	Male	1,199	363	90
Florence (CO)	1994	Medium	Male	1,177	326	453
Forrest City (AR)	1997	Low	Male	1,917	322	238
Fort Dix (NJ)	1993	Low	Male	3,830	643	357
Greenville (IL)	1994	Medium	Male	1,175	301	246
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	1,096	339	298
La Tuna (TX) <sup>e</sup>	1932	Low	Male	1,124	293	188
Lompoc (CA) <sup>b</sup>	1970	Low	Male	958	230	
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	911	227	121
Manchester (KY)	1992	Medium	Male	1,142	334	445
Marianna (FL) <sup>c</sup>	1988	Medium	Male	1,233	357	302
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	1,022	341	307
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	972	346	286
Miami (FL)	NA	Medium	Male	1,018	300	348
Milan (MI)	1933	Low/Administrative	Male	1,520	369	
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	949	191	
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	1,387	294	
Otisville (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	872	311	112
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	969	324	161
Pekin (IL) <sup>c</sup>	1994	Medium	Male	1,217	302	293
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Low	Male	1,251	337	333
Phoenix (AZ) <sup>c</sup>	1985	Medium	Male	1,239	337	199
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	1,085	285	
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	817	174	
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	863	243	
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Medium	Male	986	352	273
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low/Administrative	Male	1,212	292	
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium/Administrative	Male	1,303	375	539
Talladega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	1,053	334	471
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930s	Low; Administrative <sup>d</sup>	Female; Male	1,224	326	
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	978	312	
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Low	Male	1,383	308	376
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Medium	Male	1,000	304	340
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium; Administrative <sup>f</sup>	Male; Both	720	230	
Victorville (CA) <sup>g</sup>	2000	Medium	Male	1,053	325	86
Waseca (MN)	1995	Low	Male	1,095	228	
Yazoo City (MS)	1997	Low	Male	1,845	293	

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.85

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, as of Sept. 30, 2000--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	1-day population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp 1-day population count <sup>a</sup>
<b>Federal Prison Camps (FPC)</b>						
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	907	183	
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	702	117	
Bryan (TX) <sup>b</sup>	1988	Minimum	Female	738	152	
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	543	108	
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	909	133	
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	202	54	
Montgomery (AL)	NA	Minimum	Male	805	115	
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	555	83	
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	590	84	
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	564	90	
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	596	108	
<b>Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)</b>						
Brooklyn (NY)	1996	Administrative	Both	1,958	519	
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	756	219	
Guaynabo (PR)	1993	Administrative	Both	1,180	292	
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	910	276	
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	873	297	
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	888	266	
<b>Federal Medical Centers (FMC)</b>						
Butner (NC)	2000	Administrative	Male	128	248	
Carswell (TX)	1995	Administrative	Female	1,163	419	230
Devens (MA)	1999	Administrative	Male	943	377	36
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Administrative	Male	1,513	415	
Lexington (KY) <sup>c</sup>	1974	Administrative	Male	1,848	540	277
Rochester (MN)	1985	Administrative	Male	803	427	
Springfield (MO)	1933	Administrative	Male	1,212	625	
<b>Federal Detention Centers (FDC)</b>						
Houston (TX)	2000	Administrative	Both	918	236	
Miami (FL)	1976	Administrative	Both	1,577	321	
Oakdale (LA)	1990	Administrative	Male	1,002	239	144
Philadelphia (PA)	2000	Administrative	Both	929	265	
SeaTac (WA)	1997	Administrative	Both	682	238	
<b>Federal Transportation Center (FTC)</b>						
Oklahoma City (OK)	1996	Administrative	Both	1,144	314	
<b>Administrative Maximum (ADX)</b>						
Florence (CO)	1995	Administrative	Male	342	316	

Note: Administrative facilities are institutions with special missions, such as the detention of noncitizen or pretrial offenders, the treatment of inmates with serious or chronic medical problems, or the containment of extremely dangerous, violent, or escape-prone inmates. Administrative facilities are capable of holding inmates in all security categories.

<sup>a</sup>These minimum security satellite camps are adjacent to the main facilities. A blank indicates no camp facility. Except where noted, the sex of inmates housed in the camp and main facility is the same.

<sup>b</sup>The adjacent facility has an Intensive Confinement Center that houses additional inmates.

<sup>c</sup>The adjacent camp is a minimum security facility for females.

<sup>d</sup>This facility houses low security females and administrative security males.

<sup>e</sup>Located on the New Mexico-Texas border.

<sup>f</sup>This facility houses medium security males and administrative security males and females.

<sup>g</sup>The adjacent camp is a low security facility for females.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, **State of the Bureau: Accomplishments and Goals, 2000** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), pp. 29-48. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.86

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race and ethnicity, 2000<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,630	100.0%	21,257	100.0%	6,810	100.0%	3,455	100.0%	1,108	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	23,664	72.5	15,883	74.7	4,326	63.5	2,646	76.6	809	73.0
Female	8,966	27.5	5,374	25.3	2,484	36.5	809	23.4	299	27.0
<b>Age</b>										
18 to 24 years	603	1.8	403	1.9	123	1.8	65	1.9	12	1.1
25 to 29 years	3,221	9.9	2,033	9.6	706	10.4	400	11.6	82	7.4
30 to 34 years	7,151	21.9	4,517	21.2	1,649	24.2	782	22.6	203	18.3
35 to 39 years	9,079	27.8	5,747	27.0	2,069	30.4	999	28.9	264	23.8
40 to 44 years	6,828	20.9	4,461	21.0	1,373	20.2	733	21.2	261	23.6
45 to 49 years	3,862	11.8	2,736	12.9	639	9.4	324	9.4	163	14.7
50 to 55 years	1,564	4.8	1,145	5.4	220	3.2	129	3.7	70	6.3
56 years and older	322	1.0	215	1.0	31	0.5	23	0.7	53	4.8
<b>Education<sup>c</sup></b>										
Less than high school	99	0.3	55	0.3	24	0.4	13	0.4	7	0.6
High school	11,695	35.8	7,618	35.8	2,441	35.8	1,328	38.4	308	27.8
Technical school	1,338	4.1	979	4.6	245	3.6	87	2.5	27	2.4
Some college	10,028	30.7	6,400	30.1	2,140	31.4	1,190	34.4	298	26.9
College degree	6,181	18.9	4,167	19.6	1,386	20.4	456	13.2	172	15.5
Some graduate school	736	2.3	493	2.3	151	2.2	64	1.9	28	2.5
Master's degree	1,436	4.4	963	4.5	307	4.5	99	2.9	67	6.0
Ph.D. degree	529	1.6	343	1.6	41	0.6	76	2.2	69	6.2

Note: These data refer to staff who are in current pay status and exclude staff who are on leave without pay. Staff tables represent all Bureau of Prisons employees including correctional officers.

<sup>c</sup>Data on education level were not available for 588 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.87

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race and ethnicity, 2000<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,079	100.0%	8,552	100.0%	3,476	100.0%	1,697	100.0%	354	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	12,232	86.9	7,764	90.8	2,639	75.9	1,508	88.9	321	90.7
Female	1,847	13.1	788	9.2	837	24.1	189	11.1	33	9.3
<b>Age</b>										
18 to 24 years	398	2.8	278	3.3	66	1.9	49	2.9	5	1.4
25 to 29 years	2,257	16.0	1,380	16.1	520	15.0	306	18.0	51	14.4
30 to 34 years	3,889	27.6	2,338	27.3	996	28.7	447	26.3	108	30.5
35 to 39 years	3,999	28.4	2,325	27.2	1,064	30.6	502	29.6	108	30.5
40 to 44 years	2,295	16.3	1,369	16.0	590	17.0	285	16.8	51	14.4
45 to 49 years	969	6.9	673	7.9	190	5.5	81	4.8	25	7.1
50 to 55 years	265	1.9	184	2.2	50	1.4	26	1.5	5	1.4
56 years and older	7	(c)	5	0.1	0	X	1	0.1	1	0.3
<b>Education<sup>d</sup></b>										
Less than high school	33	0.2	20	0.2	6	0.2	5	0.3	2	0.6
High school	6,637	47.1	3,998	46.7	1,623	46.7	844	49.7	172	48.6
Technical school	442	3.1	292	3.4	100	2.9	42	2.5	8	2.3
Some college	4,717	33.5	2,822	33.0	1,154	33.2	616	36.3	125	35.3
College degree	1,997	14.2	1,278	14.9	507	14.6	171	10.1	41	11.6
Some graduate school	125	0.9	76	0.9	33	0.9	13	0.8	3	0.8
Master's degree	109	0.8	56	0.7	46	1.3	5	0.3	2	0.6
Ph.D. degree	2	(c)	0	X	1	(c)	0	X	1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 1.86.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05%.

<sup>d</sup>Data on education level were not available for 16 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.88

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 2000<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,630	100.0%	21,257	100.0%	6,810	100.0%	3,455	100.0%	1,108	100.0%
<b>Region</b>										
Male	23,664	72.5	15,883	74.7	4,326	63.5	2,646	76.6	809	73.0
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	730	2.2	547	2.6	111	1.6	42	1.2	30	2.7
Northeast	4,811	14.7	3,673	17.3	615	9.0	389	11.3	134	12.1
North Central	4,602	14.1	3,806	17.9	391	5.7	289	8.4	116	10.5
Mid-Atlantic	2,876	8.8	2,077	9.8	662	9.7	84	2.4	53	4.8
Southeast	3,669	11.2	1,697	8.0	1,266	18.6	587	17.0	119	10.7
South Central	4,152	12.7	2,449	11.5	834	12.2	710	20.5	159	14.4
West	2,824	8.7	1,634	7.7	447	6.6	545	15.8	198	17.9
Female	8,966	27.5	5,374	25.3	2,484	36.5	809	23.4	299	27.0
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	721	2.2	381	1.8	299	4.4	26	0.8	15	1.4
Northeast	1,462	4.5	960	4.5	332	4.9	125	3.6	45	4.1
North Central	1,442	4.4	1,196	5.6	147	2.2	69	2.0	30	2.7
Mid-Atlantic	1,233	3.8	825	3.9	348	5.1	41	1.2	19	1.7
Southeast	1,404	4.3	587	2.8	622	9.1	152	4.4	43	3.9
South Central	1,706	5.2	904	4.3	521	7.7	214	6.2	67	6.0
West	998	3.1	521	2.5	215	3.2	182	5.3	80	7.2
<b>Length of employment</b>										
Male	23,664	72.5	15,883	74.7	4,326	63.5	2,646	76.6	809	73.0
Less than 1 year	2,044	6.3	1,295	6.1	423	6.2	268	7.8	58	5.2
1 to 2 years	2,449	7.5	1,452	6.8	585	8.6	323	9.3	89	8.0
3 to 4 years	2,533	7.8	1,616	7.6	540	7.9	298	8.6	79	7.1
5 to 9 years	7,459	22.9	4,805	22.6	1,346	19.8	1,016	29.4	292	26.4
10 to 14 years	5,654	17.3	4,045	19.0	898	13.2	493	14.3	218	19.7
15 to 19 years	2,150	6.6	1,618	7.6	329	4.8	148	4.3	55	5.0
20 years or more	1,375	4.2	1,052	4.9	205	3.0	100	2.9	18	1.6
Female	8,966	27.5	5,374	25.3	2,484	36.5	809	23.4	299	27.0
Less than 1 year	921	2.8	502	2.4	317	4.7	87	2.5	15	1.4
1 to 2 years	1,174	3.6	567	2.7	433	6.4	142	4.1	32	2.9
3 to 4 years	959	2.9	560	2.6	278	4.1	89	2.6	32	2.9
5 to 9 years	2,768	8.5	1,672	7.9	670	9.8	293	8.5	133	12.0
10 to 14 years	2,104	6.4	1,347	6.3	533	7.8	154	4.5	70	6.3
15 to 19 years	712	2.2	499	2.3	175	2.6	28	0.8	10	0.9
20 years or more	328	1.0	227	1.1	78	1.1	16	0.5	7	0.6

Note: See Note, table 1.86.

<sup>c</sup>Central Office is located in Washington, DC. The Federal Training Centers are located in Glynn, Georgia and Aurora, Colorado.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.89

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 2000<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	14,079	100.0%	8,552	100.0%	3,476	100.0%	1,697	100.0%	354	100.0%
<u>Region</u>										
Male	12,232	86.9	7,764	90.8	2,639	75.9	1,508	88.9	321	90.7
Northeast	2,611	18.5	1,922	22.5	393	11.3	237	14.0	59	16.7
North Central	2,491	17.7	2,038	23.8	242	7.0	166	9.8	45	12.7
Mid-Atlantic	1,392	9.9	937	11.0	402	11.6	32	1.9	21	5.9
Southeast	2,022	14.4	818	9.6	817	23.5	337	19.9	50	14.1
South Central	2,222	15.8	1,237	14.5	509	14.6	418	24.6	58	16.4
West	1,494	10.6	812	9.5	276	7.9	318	18.7	88	24.9
Female	1,847	13.1	788	9.2	837	24.1	189	11.1	33	9.3
Northeast	344	2.4	164	1.9	140	4.0	36	2.1	4	1.1
North Central	234	1.7	174	2.0	44	1.3	13	0.8	3	0.8
Mid-Atlantic	235	1.7	101	1.2	124	3.6	9	0.5	1	0.3
Southeast	360	2.6	83	1.0	238	6.8	34	2.0	5	1.4
South Central	420	3.0	152	1.8	211	6.1	50	2.9	7	2.0
West	254	1.8	114	1.3	80	2.3	47	2.8	13	3.7
<u>Length of employment</u>										
Male	12,232	86.9	7,764	90.8	2,639	75.9	1,508	88.9	321	90.7
Less than 1 year	1,649	11.7	1,018	11.9	358	10.3	230	13.6	43	12.1
1 to 2 years	1,835	13.0	1,051	12.3	475	13.7	258	15.2	51	14.4
3 to 4 years	1,605	11.4	1,001	11.7	360	10.4	208	12.3	36	10.2
5 to 9 years	3,824	27.2	2,377	27.8	797	22.9	543	32.0	107	30.2
10 to 14 years	2,295	16.3	1,593	18.6	449	12.9	191	11.3	62	17.5
15 to 19 years	696	4.9	491	5.7	139	4.0	51	3.0	15	4.2
20 years or more	328	2.3	233	2.7	61	1.8	27	1.6	7	2.0
Female	1,847	13.1	788	9.2	837	24.1	189	11.1	33	9.3
Less than 1 year	389	2.8	151	1.8	195	5.6	39	2.3	4	1.1
1 to 2 years	402	2.9	135	1.6	215	6.2	45	2.7	7	2.0
3 to 4 years	216	1.5	94	1.1	99	2.8	20	1.2	3	0.8
5 to 9 years	477	3.4	234	2.7	176	5.1	56	3.3	11	3.1
10 to 14 years	274	1.9	122	1.4	120	3.5	24	1.4	8	2.3
15 to 19 years	66	0.5	37	0.4	26	0.7	3	0.2	0	X
20 years or more	23	0.2	15	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.1	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.86.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans as well as non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Table 1.90

**Estimated number of applications and rejections for firearm transfers**

By type of agency and approval system, United States, 2000

	Number		Percent rejected
	Applications	Rejections	
Total	7,698,643	153,087	2.0%
State and local agencies, total	3,492,883	86,279	2.5
Adjusted estimate, State and local agencies total <sup>a</sup>	3,438,373	X	X
State agencies	2,963,581	75,636	2.6
Instant checks	2,066,165	62,111	3.0
Purchase permits	287,146	5,179	1.8
Carry permits	189,744	4,302	2.3
Other approvals	420,526	4,044	1.0
Local agencies	529,302	10,643	2.0
Purchase permits	387,347	8,236	2.1
Carry permits	117,788	2,283	1.9
Other approvals	24,167	124	0.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation checks <sup>b</sup>	4,260,270	66,808	1.6

Note: The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (the Brady Act) provides for the legal transfer of firearms by mandating criminal history background checks on persons applying for firearms from federally licensed firearm dealers (Federal Firearm Licensees or FFLs). The permanent provisions of the Brady Act became effective on Nov. 30, 1998. The act established the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and requires a background check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or a State point of contact on all persons applying to receive a handgun or long gun from a FFL. The Bureau of Justice Statistics began the Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) program in 1995 to provide information on the number of applications and rejections resulting from the Brady Act. These data are based on the FIST program.

State and local systems of approval of a prospective firearm purchaser can be classified as "instant check," "permit," or "other approval" systems. "Instant check" systems require a seller (FFL) to transmit a purchaser's application to a checking agency by telephone or computer. The checking agency is required to respond to the seller at once or as soon as possible (generally within 3 business days). "Purchase permit" systems require a prospective firearm purchaser to obtain, after a background check, a government-issued document (called a permit, license, identification card, etc.) that must be presented to a seller to receive a firearm. An exempt carry permit is not required for purchase but may be used to exempt the holder from a background check at point of sale. A permit holder is exempt if the carry permit was issued after a check that included a NICS check and meets other requirements of the Brady Act. "Other approval" systems require a seller to transmit a purchaser's application to a checking agency by mail, telephone, or computer. The agency is not required to respond immediately but must respond before the end of a statutory time limit, generally 7 to 10 days.

<sup>a</sup>Agencies that conduct checks for exempt carry permits in Alaska, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming request that the FBI conduct the background check, but the State agency makes the decision to reject. Thus, the total number of exempt carry permit applications in these States is included in the FBI checks, but the number of rejections is included in the State and local checks.

<sup>b</sup>Background checks not handled by a State or local agency.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187985 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.91

**Reasons for rejection of firearm transfer applications among State and local agencies**

United States, 2000

Reason for rejection	Percent
Total	100%
Felony indictment or conviction	57.6
Domestic violence	12.2
Misdemeanor conviction	8.9
Restraining order	3.3
State law prohibition	4.7
Fugitive	4.3
Mental illness or disability	1.0
Drug addiction	0.7
Local law prohibition	0.2
Other <sup>a</sup>	19.4

Note: See Note, table 1.90.

<sup>a</sup>Includes illegal aliens, juveniles, persons dishonorably discharged from the armed services, persons who have renounced their U.S. citizenship, and other unspecified persons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187985 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 2001), p. 4, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.92

**Statutory and constitutional provisions relating to the purchase, ownership, and use of firearms**

By State, July 1, 2001

State	Purchase and ownership												
	NICS instant back-ground check <sup>a</sup>	Exemptions to NICS	State waiting period (in days)		License or permit to purchase		Registration		Record of sale sent to police	License or identification card	Certain firearms prohibited	State firearms pre-emption law <sup>b</sup>	Constitutional provision
	Hand-gun		Long gun	Hand-gun	Long gun	Hand-gun	Long gun						
Alabama	Y <sup>i</sup>								Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>h</sup>	Y
Alaska	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)											Y
Arizona	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Arkansas	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
California	Y <sup>i</sup>		10	10					Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	
Colorado	Y <sup>i</sup>												Y
Connecticut	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	14 <sup>r,s</sup>	14 <sup>r,s</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y <sup>u</sup>	Y
Delaware	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Florida	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	3 <sup>r,s</sup>									Y	Y
Georgia	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y <sup>v</sup>	Y
Hawaii	(w)	(w)			Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>x</sup>	Y <sup>x</sup>	Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y
Idaho	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Illinois	Y <sup>i</sup>		3	1	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>	(y)	(y)	Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>		Y
Indiana	Y <sup>w</sup>	(k)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>aa</sup>	Y
Iowa	Y <sup>w</sup>	(k,w)			Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	
Kansas	Y <sup>i</sup>		(ab)		(ab)		(ab)						Y
Kentucky	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Louisiana	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Maine	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y	Y
Maryland	Y <sup>w</sup>	(m)	7	7 <sup>ac</sup>	(t)				Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	
Massachusetts	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	7		Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>			Y <sup>g</sup>	Y		Y <sup>u</sup>	Y
Michigan	Y <sup>w</sup>	(w)			Y <sup>t</sup>		Y		Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>v</sup>	Y
Minnesota	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	7 <sup>r</sup>	(r)	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>			Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	
Mississippi	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Missouri	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	7		Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Montana	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Nebraska	Y <sup>w</sup>	(w)			Y								Y
Nevada	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)	(ab)				(ab)					Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y <sup>w</sup>								Y <sup>g</sup>				Y
New Jersey	Y <sup>i</sup>				Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>			Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>	Y <sup>u</sup>	
New Mexico	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y	Y
New York	Y <sup>i</sup>	(w)			Y <sup>t</sup>		Y	(ad)	Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	(o)	Y <sup>u</sup>	
North Carolina	Y <sup>w</sup>	(k,w)			Y <sup>t</sup>				Y <sup>g</sup>			Y <sup>v</sup>	Y
North Dakota	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Ohio	Y <sup>i</sup>		(ab)		(t)		(ab)		(ab)	(u)	(o)		Y
Oklahoma	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)										Y	Y
Oregon	Y <sup>w</sup>	(m)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Pennsylvania	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)							Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Rhode Island	Y <sup>i</sup>		7	7					Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
South Carolina	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)	(s)		(t)				Y <sup>g</sup>		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y
South Dakota	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)	2						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Tennessee	Y <sup>i</sup>								Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Texas	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Utah	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
Vermont	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y	Y
Virginia	Y <sup>i</sup>		(s,ab)		(t)				(ab)		Y <sup>o</sup>	Y	Y
Washington	Y <sup>w</sup>	(m)	5 <sup>ag</sup>						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
West Virginia	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y <sup>w</sup>		2						Y <sup>g</sup>			Y	Y
Wyoming	Y <sup>i</sup>	(k)										Y	Y
District of Columbia	Y <sup>i</sup>	(m)			Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>t</sup>	Y <sup>y</sup>	Y	Y <sup>h</sup>	Y	Y <sup>o</sup>		(ah)

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act and other Federal laws. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. A "Y" in the table indicates the existence of a State law or constitutional provision. However, many qualifications may apply. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

A long gun is a rifle or shotgun. The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State Constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

<sup>a</sup>The National Instant Check System (NICS), conducting records checks on retail firearm purchasers, took effect November 1994, replacing the Brady Act requirement that retail handgun sales be delayed until law enforcement authorities completed a check, or 5 business days passed, whichever came first.

<sup>b</sup>A State firearms preemption law prohibits local statutes more restrictive than the State's law regulating firearms.

<sup>c</sup>Hunter protection laws prohibit interference with lawful hunting activities.

<sup>d</sup>Range protection laws protect firearm ranges from nuisance and noise control actions intended to prevent a range's operation.

<sup>e</sup>Prohibits local jurisdictions from suing entities of the firearm industry.

<sup>f</sup>Checks are conducted by the FBI for retail firearm sales.

<sup>g</sup>On some or all firearm sales.

<sup>h</sup>Applies to handgun ordinances only.

<sup>i</sup>"Shall issue" permit system, liberally administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or no permit required.

<sup>j</sup>Carrying a handgun in a motor vehicle requires a license, with exceptions.

<sup>k</sup>Firearm-carrying permit holders are exempt. In Indiana, holders of personal protection or hunting and target shooting permits are exempt. Those not exempt: in Mississippi, permits issued to security guards; in Texas, peace officer licenses issued after NICS start date.

<sup>l</sup>Checks are conducted by the State for retail firearm sales. Colorado also requires a NICS check on non-retail sales at gun shows.

<sup>m</sup>Holders of firearm-carrying permits issued before Nov. 30, 1998 are exempt.

<sup>n</sup>Arkansas prohibits carrying a firearm with a purpose to employ it against a person. Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed." Vermont prohibits carrying with "the intent or purpose of injuring another."

<sup>o</sup>California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, New York City, other local jurisdictions in New York, and some local jurisdictions in Ohio restrict "assault weapons." California prohibits the sale of any "unsafe handgun." Hawaii restricts "assault pistols." Illinois prohibits its Federal firearms licensees from manufacturing or selling a handgun certain parts of which are made of certain metals and melt or deform below 800 degrees Fahrenheit; Chicago, Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Highland Park prohibit handguns; some cities prohibit other kinds of firearms. Maryland prohibits several small, low-caliber, inexpensive handguns and "assault pistols." Minnesota prohibits

Carrying		Hunter protection law <sup>c</sup>	Range protection law <sup>d</sup>	Firearm industry lawsuit preemption <sup>e</sup>
Con- cealed carry law	Carrying openly prohibited			
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y		Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y <sup>q</sup>	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>z</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>	(ab)	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>p,r</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>z</sup>	(ab)	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i,ae</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y		Y
Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i,af</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>	(ab)	Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y		
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>z</sup>		Y	Y	
Y <sup>i</sup>		Y	Y	Y
Y <sup>p</sup>	Y			

licensed firearm dealers from selling a handgun any part of which melts below 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit or has an ultimate tensile strength less than 55,000 p.s.i. Ohio: Some cities prohibit handguns of certain magazine capacities. South Carolina prohibits licensed firearms dealers from possessing or selling a handgun the frame of which is of a certain construction and melts below 800 degrees Fahrenheit. Virginia prohibits "Street Sweeper" shotguns. The District of Columbia prohibits new acquisition of handguns and any semi-automatic firearm capable of using a detachable ammunition magazine of more than 12 rounds capacity. (With respect to some of these laws and ordinances, individuals may retain prohibited firearms owned previously, with certain restrictions.)

<sup>p</sup>Restrictively administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or permits are unavailable and carrying is prohibited in most circumstances.

<sup>q</sup>Loaded.

<sup>r</sup>The State waiting period does not apply to a person holding a valid permit or license to carry a firearm. In Connecticut, a hunting license also exempts the holder for long gun purchases. In Indiana, only persons with unlimited carry permits are exempt.

<sup>s</sup>Purchases from licensed dealers only.

<sup>t</sup>A permit to purchase or a carry permit is required. New York requires a separate entry on the permit for every handgun purchased.

<sup>u</sup>Preemption through judicial ruling. Local regulation may be instituted in Massachusetts if ratified by the legislature.

<sup>v</sup>Previously by judicial ruling, adopted by law.

<sup>w</sup>Indiana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin: State check for handguns, FBI check for long guns. Oregon also requires a NICS check on non-retail sales at gun shows. Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina: permit suffices for handguns, FBI check for long guns. Maryland: State check for handguns and assault weapons, FBI check for other long guns. Hawaii: permit suffices for all firearms transactions.

<sup>x</sup>Every person arriving in Hawaii is required to register any firearm(s) brought into the State within 3 days of arrival of the person or firearm(s), whichever occurs later. Handguns purchased from licensed dealers must be registered within 5 days.

<sup>y</sup>In Chicago and the District of Columbia, no handgun not previously registered may be lawfully possessed.

<sup>z</sup>No permit system exists and concealed carry is prohibited.

<sup>aa</sup>Except for ordinances in Gary, East Chicago, and those enacted before January 1994.

<sup>ab</sup>Local ordinance in certain cities or counties.

<sup>ac</sup>Maryland subjects purchases of "assault weapons" to a 7-day waiting period.

<sup>ad</sup>New York City only.

<sup>ae</sup>Prior to 1995, the law did not apply to Philadelphia.

<sup>af</sup>No permit is required to carry for lawful purposes.

<sup>ag</sup>Extended to 60 days if purchaser does not have a Washington driver's license.

<sup>ah</sup>The District of Columbia is subject to the Federal Constitution's second amendment.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action.

Table 1.93

## Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By State, as of Jan. 1, 2002

State	Preliminary breath test law	Administrative per se at:	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti- consumption law	Dram shop law
			Illegal per se at:	Presumption at:			
Alabama		0.08	0.08	0.08	S		S
Alaska	S	0.08	0.08	0.08	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Arizona	S	0.08	0.08	0.08	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Arkansas		0.08	0.08			S	(b,c)
California	S	0.08 <sup>d</sup>	0.08	0.08	S	S	S <sup>e</sup>
Colorado	S	0.10	0.10	0.05, 0.10 <sup>f</sup>		S	S
Connecticut		0.10	0.10 <sup>g</sup>				S <sup>h</sup>
Delaware	S	0.10 <sup>j</sup>	0.10	0.10 <sup>j</sup>		S <sup>a</sup>	
District of Columbia	S	0.05 <sup>j</sup>	0.08	0.05 <sup>j</sup>	S	S	(b)
Florida	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>j</sup>	S	S	S <sup>k</sup>
Georgia		0.08	0.08		S	S	S
Hawaii	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>i</sup>	S	S	(b)
Idaho		0.08	0.08		S	S	S
Illinois	S	0.08	0.08	0.08	S	S <sup>m</sup>	S <sup>h</sup>
Indiana	S <sup>n</sup>	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>p</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	
Iowa	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Kansas	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>j</sup>	S	S	
Kentucky	S	(q)	0.08		S	S	S
Louisiana		0.10	0.10	0.10	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>r</sup>
Maine		0.08	0.08		S	S	S <sup>h</sup>
Maryland	S	0.08	0.08	0.07 <sup>s</sup>	S <sup>m</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	
Massachusetts		0.08		0.08	S <sup>m</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	(b)
Michigan	S		0.10	0.07, 0.10 <sup>f</sup>	S	S	S
Minnesota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Mississippi	S	0.10	0.10				S
Missouri	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>j</sup>		S <sup>a</sup>	S
Montana	S		0.10	0.10	S <sup>t</sup>	S <sup>t</sup>	S
Nebraska	S	0.08	0.08		S	S	
Nevada	S	0.10	0.10		S	S <sup>a</sup>	
New Hampshire	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>j</sup>	S		S
New Jersey			0.10		S	S	S
New Mexico		0.08	0.08		S	S	S
New York	S	(q)	0.10	0.07, 0.10 <sup>u</sup>	S	S	S <sup>h,v</sup>
North Carolina	S	0.08	0.08		S	S	
North Dakota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Ohio		0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Oklahoma		0.08	0.08	0.05, 0.08 <sup>w</sup>	S	S	(b)
Oregon		0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>x</sup>	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	S		0.10		S	S	S
Rhode Island	S		0.08		S		S
South Carolina		0.15	0.10	0.10 <sup>y</sup>	S	S	(z)
South Dakota	S		0.10	0.10	S	S	
Tennessee			0.10	0.10, 0.08 <sup>aa</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S
Texas		0.08	0.08		S		S <sup>m</sup>
Utah		0.08	0.08		S	S	S <sup>h</sup>
Vermont	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 <sup>y</sup>		S <sup>a</sup>	S
Virginia	S	0.08	0.08	0.08		S <sup>a</sup>	
Washington		0.08	0.08		S	S	(b,k)
West Virginia	S	0.10 <sup>ab</sup>	0.10	0.10 <sup>o</sup>		S	(b)
Wisconsin	S	0.10 <sup>ac</sup>	0.10 <sup>ac</sup>	0.10 <sup>ad</sup>	S	S	S <sup>e</sup>
Wyoming		0.10	0.10		S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>ae</sup>

Note: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. A blank indicates that no statutory or case law provisions exist. "Preliminary breath test" laws refer to a breath test given by a law enforcement officer to a suspected drunk driver prior to an arrest for a drunk driving offense. These results are used, along with other evidence, by the officer to determine if there is probable cause to arrest the driver. "Administrative per se" laws allow State driver licensing agencies to either suspend or revoke a driver's license based on the specified blood alcohol concentration (BAC) or on other criteria related to alcohol or drug use and driving. Such action is independent of licensing action resulting from a criminal conviction for a drunk driving offense. The evidentiary weight given to BAC levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Illegal per se" laws make it a criminal offense to operate a motor vehicle at or above the specified alcohol concentration level in either the blood, breath, or urine. Under these laws, the specified level is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law.

"Presumption" indicates that the specified level of alcohol concentration in a driver's blood, breath, or urine creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes that had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container law" refers to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption law" refers to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop law" refers to laws that provide that a person who serves alcoholic beverages to an intoxicated individual may be liable for damages and injuries caused in a motor vehicle accident.

In all jurisdictions, use of a controlled substance or use of a controlled substance in conjunction with alcohol also constitutes the basis for a driving while intoxicated charge. Most jurisdictions have established more stringent BAC levels for operators of commercial motor vehicles, as well as juvenile motor vehicle operators. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.



Table 1.93

**Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving**

By State, as of Jan. 1, 2002--Continued

<p><sup>a</sup>Applies to drivers only.</p> <p><sup>b</sup>Adopted via case law decisions.</p> <p><sup>c</sup>Case law has been modified by statute.</p> <p><sup>d</sup>Applies only to persons age 21 and older.</p> <p><sup>e</sup>Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p><sup>f</sup>The lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is driving while under the influence.</p> <p><sup>g</sup>0.07 if the driver has a previous violation of driving under the influence at 0.10 or greater.</p> <p><sup>h</sup>This State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.</p> <p><sup>i</sup>Constitutes conclusive evidence of a driving while intoxicated offense.</p> <p><sup>j</sup>Constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.</p> <p><sup>k</sup>Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.</p> <p><sup>l</sup>Competent evidence of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p><sup>m</sup>Limited application.</p> <p><sup>n</sup>Applies only to drunk driving offenses that are related to either an injury or death.</p> <p><sup>o</sup>Has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration at this level.</p> <p><sup>p</sup>Provided the driver has an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.</p> <p><sup>q</sup>Alternative before driving while intoxicated criminal adjudication licensing action by the courts.</p> <p><sup>r</sup>The statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.</p>	<p><sup>s</sup>An alcohol concentration equal to or greater than 0.07 but less than 0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.</p> <p><sup>t</sup>Appears to be limited to persons operating "common carriers."</p> <p><sup>u</sup>Constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.</p> <p><sup>v</sup>Applies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.</p> <p><sup>w</sup>The lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is prima facie evidence of driving under the influence.</p> <p><sup>x</sup>Not less than 0.08 constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.</p> <p><sup>y</sup>This blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p><sup>z</sup>Possible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p><sup>aa</sup>For a first offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more; for a subsequent offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.</p> <p><sup>ab</sup>Or under the influence of alcohol.</p> <p><sup>ac</sup>First and second offense 0.10; third offense 0.08; subsequent offenses 0.02.</p> <p><sup>ad</sup>0.10 is prima facie evidence for first and second offenses. 0.08 is prima facie evidence for third and subsequent offenses.</p> <p><sup>ae</sup>Liability limited to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.</p>
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Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 2002* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2002), pp. 2-1--2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.94

**Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 2002

Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents					Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents				
Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)			Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)		
		Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian			Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrian
Alabama	(a)				Montana				
Alaska					Nebraska	S	S <sup>k</sup>		S <sup>l</sup>
Arizona	S	S			Nevada	S	S	S	S
Arkansas	S	S <sup>b</sup>	(c)	(c)	New Hampshire	S	S	S	S
California	S	S	S	S	New Jersey	S	S		S
Colorado	S	S		S <sup>d</sup>	New Mexico	S <sup>g</sup>	S <sup>g</sup>	S <sup>g</sup>	S <sup>g</sup>
Connecticut	S	S		S	New York	S <sup>m</sup>	S		S <sup>f</sup>
Delaware					North Carolina				
District of Columbia					North Dakota	S	S	S	S
Florida					Ohio	S	S		
Georgia	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Oklahoma				
Hawaii	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Oregon	S	S <sup>n</sup>	S <sup>n</sup>	S <sup>n</sup>
Idaho	S	S		S	Pennsylvania	S	S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>p</sup>	S <sup>o</sup>
Illinois	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>	Puerto Rico	S	S		S
Indiana	S	S		S <sup>d</sup>	Rhode Island				
Iowa					South Carolina	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>
Kansas	S <sup>g</sup>	S		S <sup>h</sup>	South Dakota	S	S	S	S <sup>f</sup>
Kentucky	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Tennessee	(q)	(q)	(q)	(q)
Louisiana	S	S	S	S	Texas	S <sup>i</sup>	S <sup>r</sup>		
Maine					Utah	S	S		S <sup>s</sup>
Maryland					Vermont				
Massachusetts	S <sup>j</sup>	S <sup>j</sup>			Virginia				
Michigan	S	S			Washington	S	S		S
Minnesota	S	S		S <sup>f</sup>	West Virginia	S	S		S <sup>s</sup>
Mississippi	S	S			Wisconsin	S	S		S <sup>h</sup>
Missouri	S	S	S	S	Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 1.93. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

<sup>a</sup>Not specifically provided for by statute. However, case law provides that the blood alcohol concentration test law provisions were deemed to apply to dead persons.

<sup>b</sup>Based on probable cause of a driving while intoxicated offense.

<sup>c</sup>Possible.

<sup>d</sup>If the deceased is 15 years of age or older.

<sup>e</sup>Possible; at request of coroner or police officer, the medical examiner may take a blood sample.

<sup>f</sup>If the deceased is 16 years of age or older.

<sup>g</sup>Test results may only be used for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of deceased individuals.

<sup>h</sup>If the deceased is 14 years of age or older.

<sup>i</sup>Limited.

<sup>j</sup>If driver dies within 4 hours of accident. However, the law only applies if, at the time of the accident, (1) the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle and (2) no other individuals were involved.

<sup>k</sup>If death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>l</sup>If the deceased is 16 years of age or older and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>m</sup>No test shall be conducted if there is reason to believe that the deceased is of a religious faith that is opposed to such a test.

<sup>n</sup>If the deceased is over 13 years of age and death occurs within 5 hours of accident.

<sup>o</sup>If the deceased is over 15 years of age and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>p</sup>Only if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

<sup>q</sup>Discretionary.

<sup>r</sup>Discretionary; a justice of the peace may order a blood test if there is evidence that the deceased was driving while intoxicated.

<sup>s</sup>Adults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 2002* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2002), pp. 3-1--3-549. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

## Appendix 1

### Justice Expenditure and Employment Data

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **1999 Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, NCJ 190642 [Online]; and **Trends in Justice Expenditure and Employment** [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm>.

#### Historical overview

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the collection of justice expenditure and employment data with fiscal 1971, using a special sample drawn by the U.S. Census Bureau especially for this purpose. The annual Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment (CJEE Survey) provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. That survey was the source of detailed, comprehensive statistics on the justice activities of the Federal, State, and local governments. Each annual survey resulted in a preliminary report or BJS Bulletin, a publication of detailed tabulations of national and State-local estimates, as well as individual government data, a volume displaying trends since 1971, and additional data accessible on magnetic tape.

In 1980, BJS discontinued the CJEE Survey for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. The cancellation of the CJEE Survey left a gap in national criminal justice statistics, which the CJEE Extracts series is designed to fill, albeit on a limited basis. Instead of presenting data based on a separate survey, the CJEE Extracts contains justice expenditure and employment data from the Census Bureau's annual sample surveys of government finances and public employment.

Those Census Bureau surveys traditionally have provided limited data on the justice sectors of police protection (from 1902) and corrections (from 1954), with slightly more data being collected for State governments and the largest local governments. Beginning with 1982 these surveys began collecting "judicial and legal services" data as a separate category, allowing estimation of total justice expenditure and employment from

the Census Bureau surveys, which is done by the CJEE Extracts program. This is done by "extracting" criminal justice data from the Census Bureau's annual government finance and employment surveys.

Special surveys in 1985, 1988, and 1990 collected CJEE Survey data that are comparable to data for 1971 to 1979. The current Extracts methodology produces considerably less detailed information than is available from those special CJEE Surveys. Another significant difference, which is not as noticeable, relates to the comparability of the CJEE Extracts variables to the variables in those CJEE Surveys. In many instances, variables of the same name are not comparable between the two programs. While great care was taken to adjust the source data to maximize comparability with the CJEE Survey data, some differences remain.

In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 from the CJEE Survey series; or more recent trends from 1980 using the CJEE Extracts data.

#### Sample design

The CJEE Extracts data are assembled from data collected through the Census Bureau's annual surveys of government finances and public employment. The samples of local governments for those surveys are drawn from the most recent available Quinquennial Census of Governments. The samples consist of all large local general purpose governments above a certain population threshold (certainty units) plus a sample below the certainty level. The samples also include certain independent school districts and special districts, for which justice data are not collected. For detailed information about the sample for any given year, contact [askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov).

#### Survey period

The Federal Government expenditure data are for the fiscal year, which ended on September 30 of the year indicated; for example, 1999 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1998 to Sept. 30, 1999.

The State expenditure data presented cover fiscal years ending June 30 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30 of the year indicated. For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1 and June 30. Most municipalities and counties end their fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. Thus, some local jurisdictions that ended

their fiscal year on December 31 are included in the spreadsheets for the following year. The fiscal years reported for the District of Columbia ended on September 30 of the year indicated.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

The employment data are for the month of October for years prior to 1997. Beginning in 1997, employment data are for the month of March.

#### Data collection

The CJEE Extracts data are from a special compilation of data and sources available from the Census Bureau's regular surveys of government finances and public employment. The recurrent surveys of government finances and public employment provide data on expenditure and employment, by function of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, independent school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures of these surveys for the expenditure and employment data are described below.

##### Annual Government Finances Survey

Federal Government financial data were obtained from actual data presented in the **Budget of the United States Government** for each fiscal year displayed. The methodology for collecting the Federal financial data was changed in 1998. Previously the Census Bureau performed an extensive compilation of the Federal budget data for the purpose of bringing it in line with Census Bureau definitions. Beginning in 1998, the data were taken directly from the **Budget of the United States Government** using definitions of justice functions contained in the budget. The Census Bureau had included justice expenditures of nonjustice agencies. However, most of this expenditure is coded under other-than-justice functions in the Federal budget.

State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The data were compiled from State government audits, budgets, and other financial reports, either in printed or electronic format. The compilation generally involved recasting the State financial records into the classification categories used for reporting by the Census Bureau.

The initial local government data collection phase used two methods to obtain data: mail canvass and central collection from State sources. In about 30 States, all or part of the data for local governments were obtained from cooperative arrangements between the Census Bureau and a State government agency. These usually involved a data collection effort carried out to meet the needs of both agencies--the State agency for purposes of audit, oversight, or information, and the Census Bureau for statistical purposes. Data for the balance of local governments in the annual surveys were obtained via mail questionnaires sent directly to county, municipal, township, special district, and school district governments.

The mail canvass involved the use of detailed Census Bureau schedules with related reporting instructions. Census Bureau examiners reviewed the mail reports and used extensive correspondence to supplement and verify incomplete and questionable information.

As with mail canvass questionnaires, centrally collected financial data sometimes needed supplementation for such items as debt, assets, or particular functional expenditures or revenue items. Census Bureau staff obtained these supplementary data from special tabulations in other State offices, printed reports, secondary sources, or from mail requests directly to the county, municipal, or township governments.

Through these efforts, current year expenditure information was obtained for the Federal Government, all State governments, and all large county and city governments.

#### Annual Public Employment Survey

Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment.

State government data were collected through a mail survey of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. In approximately half of the States employment data are collected centrally for the State government. In some cases additional mail supplementation is necessary. As with the Finance Survey these States change from year to year. A sample of local governments also was surveyed by mail questionnaire. State agencies and local governments that did not respond by the close of the request period received followup requests. Second request mail consisted of post card reminders. Third request mail was a second mailing of the original request with a survey

form. Mail returned to the Census Bureau because of address problems was readdressed and remailed. In addition, large governments that had not responded for several years were contacted by telephone to identify the appropriate office or individual to receive and complete forms.

After extensive nonresponse followup, useable replies were received from more than 70% of the sample canvassed for the 1993 Survey of Public Employment, and similar response levels were achieved in other years.

#### Data review and adjustments

Once the data are collected, intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of processing minimizes errors that may be introduced during processing in the annual finance and employment survey programs. For the mail portion of the surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in the responding governments' records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments.

These difficulties are handled by: careful definition of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases; supplemental correspondence and telephone followup to officials; and intense examination of data collected through verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data.

The data extracted from the regular Census Bureau programs for the CJEE Extracts received additional examination. After compilation for the general finance survey a special reviewer examined in detail the expenditure data for State governments and large local governments, and investigated special data compilation problems in order to adjust the data as needed. The local government expenditure and employment estimates were reviewed, potential problems investigated, and data were revised, where necessary. Data for each of the States and large counties and cities displayed individually in the CJEE Extracts tables and spreadsheets were scrutinized and compared to prior years' data. A separate computer edit was then performed. Where possible, both expenditure and employment data were adjusted to correct errors, reclassify activities, and narrow differences with the CJEE Surveys. Specific procedures included referring to alternate sources of data, estimating missing data, and refining data through proration (for example, sheriff offices, where some employees perform police functions, others perform judicial

functions (bailiffs), and others perform corrections (jail) functions).

#### Data limitations

The survey sample for the local government CJEE Extracts justice expenditure and employment estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for the justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major categories in the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the CJEE Survey series. The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

Interval estimates with a prescribed confidence level can be calculated for each statistic by using the sample estimate and the standard error as estimated from the sample. For example, a 90% confidence interval can be constructed by adding 1.6 times the estimated standard error to the estimate and subtracting 1.6 the estimated standard error from the estimate. If intervals were constructed in such a manner for all possible samples of the same design and size, about 90% of them would include the complete enumeration statistic.

In reviewing the sample-based estimates, bear in mind that, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Conversely, the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than that for the State and local total estimates. Because the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data.

The data also are subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating

the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments because differences among States and local governments in functional responsibilities, governmental structure, degree of urbanization, and population density can affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

#### **Data differing from other publications**

The CJEE Extracts data differ in some cases from the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment survey data because of the more extensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences. The CJEE Extracts trend data for 1985, 1988, and 1990 also differ from those published by BJS in its CJEE Survey series. Those CJEE Survey data should be used in trend analyses with other CJEE Survey data for 1971-79. The 1985, 1988, and 1990 CJEE Extracts data should be used in trend analyses only with other CJEE Extracts data.

#### **Definitions of terms and concepts**

Following is a glossary of terms and concepts used in the CJEE Extracts program and comments regarding their limitations. These definitions are based largely on those used in the Census Bureau's governmental finances and employment statistics program.

**Federal Government**--the term Federal encompasses all activities of the United States Government other than employment of the Armed Forces. District of Columbia data are excluded from this category and included with data for municipalities.

**State governments**--this category refers to the governments of the 50 States that constitute the United States.

**Local governments**--the Census Bureau classifies local governments by five major types: county, municipality, township, independent school district, and special district.

**Population**--the "resident population" data used are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial

enumerations and they do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They are the most current estimates available when the tables were assembled. The data in the trend tables may differ from population data used in single year tables earlier in this series and in other sources that used estimates available at the time they were prepared.

#### **Governmental expenditure**

**Expenditure**--all amounts of money paid out (net of recoveries and any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. In several instances, two or more governments share the expense of maintaining a court or a justice agency. In these cases, the allowable direct expenditure amount is reported for each government in the appropriate category.

When a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are included as expenditure of the government concerned. However, State and local government contributions to retirement systems they operate are not included in expenditure data because many governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report separately for justice employees. Neither in governments' basic accounting records (from which criminal justice expenditure figures are drawn) nor in the records of their general-coverage employee benefit systems is there usually any breakdown of amounts contributed in terms of the various agencies or functions involved. Nor has an adequate procedure for calculating the proportion of such contributions allocable to justice employees been developed because of the wide variation in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, and so forth. Expenditure is divided into major categories by character and object as follows:

**Direct expenditure**--is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental and is further divided into two categories:

**Direct current**--includes salaries, wages, fees, commissions, and the purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services.

**Capital outlay**--includes expenditure for the three object categories of

construction, equipment, and purchase of land and existing structures.

Data are presented separately in the CJEE Extracts program for State construction of correctional institutions; the "other" category in those tables includes equipment and the purchase of land and existing structures.

**Construction**--production of fixed works and structures as well as additions, replacements, and major alterations thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and designing of specific projects; grading, landscaping, and other site improvement; and providing equipment and facilities that are integral parts of the structure.

Expenditure for interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits are not applied to specific functions because they are not ordinarily available on a functional basis from government financial reports. In instances where bonded or mortgaged general indebtedness is identified for specific purposes, the interest payments are aggregated with other interest expenditures, which makes reliable and consistent breakouts of such data over a long period of time impossible.

**Intergovernmental expenditure**--comprises payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, fiscal assistance, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners). It excludes amounts paid to other governments for purchase of commodities, property, or utility services; any tax imposed and paid as such; and employer contributions for social insurance (for example, contributions to the Federal Government for old-age, survivors', disability, and health insurance and local government payments to State-operated retirement systems on behalf of their employees).

**Total expenditure**--is direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or type of government. In the expenditure tables, certain totals have been adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. For example, money paid by a State government to a county government within that State is reported by the State government as an intergovernmental expenditure and by the county government as a direct expenditure when the money is spent (for salaries, wages, equipment, and so forth). Therefore, to arrive at a combined State-local government total that does not duplicate

these transactions, intergovernmental expenditure amounts are deducted from the State-local total because those amounts also are reflected in the direct expenditure of the recipient government. The same treatment is used for intergovernmental payments between counties and municipalities within the same State when computing local totals. Totals reported for "all governments" also are adjusted to exclude duplicative intergovernmental expenditure involving the Federal Government.

#### Governmental employment

Employment and employees refer to all persons gainfully employed by and performing services for a government. Employees include all persons paid for personal services performed, including persons paid from federally funded programs, paid elected officials, persons in a paid-leave status, and persons paid on a "per meeting," annual, semiannual, or quarterly basis. Unpaid officials, pensioners, persons whose work is performed on a fee basis, and contractors and their employees are excluded from the count of employees.

Under this definition are two classes:

**Full-time employees**--include those persons whose hours of work represent full-time employment in their employer government during the pay period including October 12 for 1980-95. Generally, it includes full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during that pay period. In 1997, the reference month changed from October to March.

**Part-time employees**--are those persons who work less than the standard number of hours for full-time work in their employer government and persons paid by more than one government.

**Full-time equivalent employment**--is a statistical measure that estimates the total workforce accounting for the less than full-time employment of part-time employees. Prior to 1986, the formula for computing full-time equivalent (FTE) employment was payroll-based; specifically, it was calculated by dividing the total payroll amount (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll amount and multiplying the resulting quotient by the number of full-time employees. Beginning in 1986, it is computed by dividing the part-time hours paid by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees. In both formulae, the calculation is performed separately at the individual function type for each respondent government. Consequently, summaries by

State, type of government, and function are aggregates of individual calculations.

The formula was changed because the previously used payroll-based formula necessarily assumed that there is little or no difference between average wage rates for full-time and part-time workers--however, this is seldom the case. Part-time pay scales are generally below those for full-time workers, thus resulting in an understatement of full-time equivalent employment. The understatement was estimated at between 2.8% and 3.8% at the national level. The previously used payroll-based methodology may also produce a "trend bias" if the rate of change in part-time employment is different from that in full-time employment. Users should keep in mind the expected understatement of FTE in years prior to 1986 when making trend comparisons.

**October/March payrolls**--represent gross payrolls for the 1-month period of October or March and comprise the gross payroll before deductions. It includes all salaries, wages, fees, or commissions paid to employees during the pay period including October 12 for 1980-95. In 1997, the reference month changed from October to March. Payroll amounts reported for a period other than 1 month were converted to represent 1-month amounts.

#### Governmental functions

General government functions include all activities other than those classed as public utilities (water supply, electric power, gas supply, and transit systems), liquor stores (dispensaries operated by 17 State governments and by local governments of 6 States, as of 1992), and insurance trust systems (no employment data are associated with insurance trusts). All government functions include the latter.

**Justice**--is the combined functions of police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections as defined below. As noted below, it consistently includes civil justice functions as well as criminal justice functions where criminal functions cannot be segregated in available source documents.

**Police protection**--is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order and traffic safety, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a police department, a sheriffs' department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the justice system but that has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functional). This category includes: regular police services; police patrols and communications; crime prevention activities;

temporary lockups and "holding tanks"; traffic safety and engineering (but not highway planning and engineering); vehicular inspection and licensing; buildings used exclusively for police purposes; the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes; medical examiners and coroners; law enforcement activities of sheriffs' offices; and unsworn school crossing guards, parking meter readers, and animal wardens, if employed by a police agency.

Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

The special police forces included in the data are only those that are part of a general purpose government. Special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data because these districts are not general purpose governments.

Police protection employment data are further divided between sworn employees, which represent persons with the power of arrest, and nonsworn employees, which are all others.

In most States, sheriffs' departments are multifunctional agencies providing police protection, judicial, and/or correctional services. In order to allocate expenditure and employment data to the proper activity, the data for sheriffs' departments are prorated, resulting in differences in other police reporting programs such as BJS's Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics program and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program, which report the numbers of employees in law enforcement agencies regardless of functions performed.

Short-term custody and detention are considered part of the police protection function. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the police protection category. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the corrections category.

**Judicial and legal services**--covers all civil and criminal activities associated with courts, including prosecution and public defense.

The "judicial and legal services" category in the CJEE Extracts series includes the following court functions covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: civil and criminal functions of courts at all levels of legal jurisdiction--appellate (last resort and intermediate), general jurisdiction, and limited

jurisdiction; activities associated with courts, such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and medical and social service activities (except probation, which is classified as corrections where separately identifiable); court reporters, judicial councils, bailiffs, "register of wills," and similar probate functions; and court ("civil") activities of sheriffs' offices in some jurisdictions.

Also included in the "judicial and legal" category are all civil and criminal justice activities of prosecution and legal service agencies. It includes the following prosecution and legal service activities covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names including those providing legal advice to the chief executives and subordinate departmental officers, representation of the government in law suits, and the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law; and various investigative agencies having full arrest powers and attached to offices of attorneys general, district attorneys, or their variously named equivalents.

These activities are included whether performed by one office or several because in some jurisdictions a single office provides all legal services, whereas in others a prosecutor's office handles only criminal matters and a separate attorney's office performs all civil legal services.

Also included in the "judicial and legal" category are the civil and criminal justice activities of public defenders, other agencies that provide legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. It includes the following public defense activities covered as a separate category in the periodic CJEE Survey: court-paid fees to individually retained counsel; fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel; government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs; and activities of an established public defender office or program.

This category excludes monetary judgments and claims or other payments of a government as a defendant in judicial or administrative proceedings, and legal units of noncriminal justice agencies, whose functions may be performed by a legal service department in other jurisdictions (such as a county counsel).

**Corrections**--is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication.

Corrections direct expenditure for State governments is further divided into two subcategories: correctional institutions and other corrections.

Correctional institutions are any facilities for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision and for the detention of those adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. (Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the police protection category.)

Correctional institutions include: prisons and penitentiaries; reformatories; jails; houses of correction; other variously named correctional institutions, such as correctional farms, workhouses, industrial schools, and training schools; institutions and facilities exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane; institutions and facilities for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates; and facilities for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics, if the institution is administered by a correctional agency.

When an institution maintains a prison industry or agricultural program, data on the cost of production or the value of prison labor used by agencies of the same government, if identifiable, are excluded (and classified as expenditure for the function using the product or services). Expenditure for the manufacture, production, sale, and distribution of goods produced for sale or use outside the government is included under this heading. It excludes the costs of maintaining prisoners in institutions of other governments, which are classified as an intergovernmental expenditure for which the "institutions" vs. "other corrections" distinctions are not applied.

Other corrections consists of all noninstitutional correctional activities including: parole boards and programs; pardon boards; nonresidential resettlement or halfway houses for those not in need of institutionalization; probation activities and programs, even if administered by a court; and correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions. Payments to another government for boarding prisoners are classified as "intergovernmental expenditure" for which the "institutions" and "other corrections" distinctions discussed above are not applied. In practice,

intergovernmental payments of this type are difficult to detect for insignificant amounts between local government and for miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

## Appendix 2

***The Municipal Year Book 2002*** Definitions of terms and survey response rates

Note: This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, ***The Municipal Year Book 2002*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 2002), pp. xi-xiii, 79, 102, 121; and information provided by the International City/County Management Association. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Regions

**Northeast**--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

**North Central**--the East and West North Central Divisions;

**South**--the South Atlantic, and the East and West South Central Divisions;

**West**--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

### Geographic divisions

**New England**--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

**Mid-Atlantic**--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

**East North Central**--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

**West North Central**--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

**South Atlantic**--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia;

**East South Central**--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

**West South Central**--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

**Mountain**--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

**Pacific Coast**--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

### Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Census Bureau urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The

OMB further groups metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

**Central cities**--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 50% of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

**Suburban cities**--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

**Independent cities**--The incorporated places not located within an MSA.

### County types

**Metro**--Counties located within an MSA.

**Nonmetro**--Counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

### Forms of government

**Mayor-council**--An elected council or board serves as the legislative body. The head of government is the chief elected official, who is generally elected separately from the council and has significant administrative authority.

Many cities with a mayor-council form of government have a city administrator who is appointed by the elected representatives (council) and/or the chief elected official, and who is responsible to the elected officials. Appointed city administrators in mayor-council governments have limited administrative authority--they often do not directly appoint department heads or other key city personnel and their responsibility for budget preparation and administration, although significant, is subordinate to that of the elected officials.

**Council-manager**--An elected council or board and chief elected official (e.g., the mayor) are responsible for making policy. A professional administrator appointed by the council or board has full responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the government.

**Commission**--An elected commission performs both legislative and executive functions, generally with departmental administration divided among the commissioners.

**Town meeting**--All qualified voters of a municipality meet to set policy and elect officials to carry out the policies they have established.



**Representative town meeting--**Voters select a large number of citizens to represent them at the town meeting(s). All citizens may attend and participate in the meeting(s), but only representatives may vote.

For counties, forms of government shown in table 1.49 relate to the structural organizations of the legislative and executive branches of counties. There are three basic forms of county government:

**Commission--**A governing board that shares the administrative and, to an extent, legislative responsibilities with several independently elected functional officials.

**Council-manager/administrator--**An administrator is appointed by, and responsible to, the elected council to carry out directives.

**Council-elected executive--**Two branches of government: the executive and the legislative. The independently elected executive is considered the formal head of the county.

## Changes to the 2001 surveys

The International City/County Management Association (ICMA) launched an online version of the annual local governments surveys in 2001. In late July 2001, postcards were mailed to all municipal and county governments with populations of 2,500 and above and to those under 2,500 that are recognized by ICMA as having a council-manager form of government or as providing for an appointed general management (chief administrative officer) position. The postcard announced the online version, gave the Web site address, and provided a unique identification number for the local government. When 1,000 surveys were completed online, ICMA mailed the standard paper survey to those local governments that had not completed the online version. In late September, local governments that had not responded online or on paper received a second postcard reminder with the Web site address and the local government's unique identification number.

Response rates for both county officials and municipal officials were 12% lower than the 2000 survey response rates. The Source states that the decrease in response is most likely because approximately 500,000 pieces of mail, including ICMA's mail, were stranded in the Brentwood Post Office in Washington, DC, when it was closed following reports of anthrax contamination.

At the time the police and fire survey was mailed, complete U.S. Census Bureau 2000 populations had not been released for some States. When that information was released, 34 cities that previously had a population of 10,000 or greater showed a population of fewer than 10,000. Thirteen of these 34 cities responded to the survey and are included in the tables. However, readers should note that this group is not representative of cities under 10,000.

**Table.** Survey response rates for 2001

	Police and fire			Municipal officials			County officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,902	1,295	45%	7,870	3,656	47%	3,047	921	30%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	9	3	33	9	4	44	29	12	41
500,000 to 1,000,000	19	6	32	19	8	42	66	20	30
250,000 to 499,999	38	20	53	38	20	53	110	43	39
100,000 to 249,999	169	81	48	169	101	60	277	122	44
50,000 to 99,999	389	186	48	391	225	58	383	142	37
25,000 to 49,999	757	334	44	766	430	56	638	193	30
10,000 to 24,999	1,487	652	44	1,796	919	51	869	224	26
Under 10,000	34	13	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5,000 to 9,999	NA	NA	NA	1,844	836	45	388	104	27
2,500 to 4,999	NA	NA	NA	1,936	762	39	173	43	25
Under 2,500	NA	NA	NA	902	351	39	114	18	16
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	806	226	28	2,090	772	37	193	49	25
North Central	816	388	48	2,345	1,200	51	1,053	369	35
South	738	384	52	2,264	1,066	47	1,376	346	25
West	542	297	55	1,171	618	53	425	157	37
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	329	82	25	834	358	43	49	9	18
Mid-Atlantic	477	144	30	1,256	414	33	144	40	28
East North Central	590	266	45	1,510	742	49	437	158	36
West North Central	226	122	54	834	458	55	616	211	34
South Atlantic	320	179	56	1,002	551	55	546	214	39
East South Central	150	53	35	482	170	35	362	35	10
West South Central	268	152	57	781	345	44	468	97	21
Mountain	132	79	60	436	205	47	276	99	36
Pacific Coast	410	218	53	735	413	56	149	58	39
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	511	234	46	513	307	60	336	132	39
Suburban	1,795	784	44	4,533	2,087	46	350	127	36
Independent	596	277	47	2,824	1,262	45	2,361	662	28

## Appendix 3

### **Crime in the United States** Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 2000** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), pp. 397-403, 407-410. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

#### **Population definitions**

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County <sup>b</sup>	NA
IX (Suburban county)	County <sup>b</sup>	NA

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

#### **Metropolitan Statistical Area**

**(MSA)**--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of

data for those areas should be attempted. New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. For purposes of tabular presentation, the UCR Program assigns New England cities and towns to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 2000.

**Rural counties**--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 2000.

**Suburban areas**--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

**Other cities**--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 2000 national population.

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in non-census years. When the national UCR Program prepared the 2000 edition of *Crime in the United States*, the 2000 decennial census data for individual jurisdictions were not available. However, the U.S. Census Bureau provided 2000 resident population counts aggregated by State and for the Nation, which the UCR Program used along with the 1999 U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates to calculate the State growth rates. Subsequently, population figures for individual jurisdictions were updated by applying 2000 State growth rates to the 1999 U.S. Census Bureau city/county estimates to obtain 2000 city/county estimates. When the U.S. Census Bureau releases 2000 census data, the national UCR Program will incorporate actual decennial counts into the UCR master file and adjust for over or under estimation. Table 2 shows the number of contributing law enforcement agencies within each population group in 2000.

Table 2. Population group and number of contributing agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	68
II	172
III	409
IV	800
V	1,883
VI	8,305 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural county)	3,402 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	1,786 <sup>b</sup>
Total	16,825

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

#### **Regions and divisions**

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

##### **Northeast:**

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

##### **Midwest:**

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

##### **South:**

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

##### **West:**

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

#### **The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses**

##### **The Crime Index**

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary,

(6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.) Offenses in the UCR Program are divided into two groups, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

#### Part I offenses

**Criminal homicide--a.** Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

**Forcible rape--**The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

**Robbery--**The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

**Aggravated assault--**An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

**Burglary--breaking or entering--**The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

**Larceny-theft** (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Motor vehicle theft--**The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

**Arson--**Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

#### Part II offenses

**Other assaults** (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and that do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

**Forgery and counterfeiting--**Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

**Fraud--**Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

**Embezzlement--**Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

**Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--**Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

**Vandalism--**Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control. Attempts are included.

**Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--**All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

**Prostitution and commercialized vice--**Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

**Sex offenses** (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

**Drug abuse violations--**State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause addiction (demerol, methadone); and

dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Gambling--**Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

**Offenses against the family and children--**Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children. Attempts are included.

**Driving under the influence--**Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

**Liquor laws--**State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

**Drunkenness--**Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

**Disorderly conduct--**Breach of the peace.

**Vagrancy--**Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

**All other offenses--**All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

**Suspicion--**No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

**Curfew and loitering laws** (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

**Runaways** (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

#### Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines as well as other reporting problems at the State level have required the use of unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 2000), Michigan (1993), and Minnesota (1993) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State. The Delaware State UCR program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines; the 1998 forcible rape total was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a summary of

States providing either incomplete data or no data for certain years, either due to NIBRS conversion or due to other reporting problems:

1988: Florida, Kentucky  
 1991: Iowa  
 1993: Illinois, Kansas  
 1994: Illinois, Kansas, Montana  
 1995: Illinois, Kansas, Montana  
 1996: Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana  
 1997: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont  
 1998: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, Wisconsin  
 1999: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire  
 2000: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana

State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-2000<sup>a</sup>

Population	
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000
1997	267,637,000
1998	270,296,000
1999	272,691,000
2000	281,421,906

<sup>a</sup>Population figures are U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, which are the decennial census counts.

## Appendix 4

### Census of Jails, Annual Survey of Jails, and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001*, Bulletin NCJ 191702 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 2002), pp. 13, 14; *Census of Jails, 1999*, NCJ 186633 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 11; *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*, Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), pp. 13, 14; *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), pp. 14-16; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Methodology

##### Census of Jails

The Census of Jails, previously known as the National Jail Census, is taken every 5 to 6 years and is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data are presented for censuses conducted in 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1999. Questionnaires were mailed to all locally administered jails in the Nation. The number of jails included in the three previous censuses and the response rates are: 1983, 3,358 jails with 99% responding; 1988, 3,316 jails with 100% responding; and 1993, 3,304 jails with 90% responding.

The most recent census, conducted in 1999, included all locally administered confinement facilities that hold inmates beyond arraignment (usually more than 72 hours) and are staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 47 jails that were privately operated under contract to local governments, 42 regional jails, and 11 facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails.

Excluded from the census were physically separate temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of

arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. However, 15 independently operated jails in Alaska were included.

The mailout used for the census was derived from a facility list maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau for BJS, correctional association directories, and other secondary sources. Census questionnaires were mailed to 3,160 jail jurisdictions on June 25, 1999. In addition to a paper form, BJS offered respondents in large jurisdictions an electronic version via the Internet, which allowed them to complete and submit their questionnaire online. Six jurisdictions were added to the initial mailout, and 82 were deleted, resulting in a total of 3,084 jail jurisdictions.

Extensive followup, in the form of mail and fax reminders and repeated telephone contacts, resulted in a nearly 100% response rate for the following critical data items: sex of inmates held; number of inmates on June 30, 1999; male and female inmates under age 18; male and female inmates age 18 and older; jail rated capacity; number of jail deaths during the preceding 12 months; and total number of staff.

Of the 3,084 jurisdictions in the final universe, 251 provided information on critical data items only. Data from six jurisdictions that did not respond to any items on the questionnaire were imputed based on previous survey and census reports.

##### Estimation procedures

Because there was nonresponse and incomplete data on census items other than the seven critical items, national totals had to be estimated. The following procedures were used to estimate totals when data were incomplete:

1. Each item was assessed for coverage and internal consistency. To estimate totals, extreme values were examined and verified by checking other census information and originally submitted forms. Detailed categories also were checked to determine if they summed to the reported totals.
2. To provide national and State total estimates of staff, item values were summed and then multiplied by a nonresponse adjustment factor (NAF). The NAF was a ratio of the total number of inmates in all jails to the number of inmates in jails that reported valid staff data.
3. All estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

4. All rates, ratios, and percentage distributions were based on reported data only.

##### Annual Survey of Jails

In each of the years between the full censuses, a sample survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and inmates housed in the jails. Data from the Annual Survey of Jails are presented for 1984-87, 1989-92, 1994-98, 2000, and 2001. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 and 2001 when the reference date was June 29, and 1991 and 1996 when it was June 28. All surveys prior to the 1994 survey were based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails in 893 jurisdictions were included; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were included; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included; in 1990, 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included; in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions were included; and in 1992, 1,113 jails in 795 jurisdictions were included.

A new sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 1994-98 surveys using information from the 1993 Census of Jails. A new sample was again selected for the 2000 and 2001 surveys using information from the 1999 Census of Jails. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails. The 2001 sample included all 948 jail facilities in 878 jurisdictions. All 47 multijurisdiction jails (jails operated jointly by two or more jurisdictions) were selected with certainty.

Jails in 357 other jurisdictions were automatically included in the sample if the jail held juveniles and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates on June 30, 1999 or if they held only adults and had an average daily population of 500 or more.

The remaining jurisdictions were stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails holding at least one juvenile on June 30, 1999, and jurisdictions with jails holding adults only. Using stratified probability sampling, 474 jurisdictions were then selected from 10 strata based on the average daily population in the 1999 jail census.

Data were obtained by mailed and web-based survey questionnaires. After followup phone calls, the response rate for the 2001 survey was 100% for critical items such as rated capacity, average daily population, and number of inmates confined.

## Sampling error

Survey estimates have an associated sampling error because jurisdictions with smaller average daily populations were sampled for the survey. Estimates based on the sample survey may differ from the results of conducting a complete census. Different samples could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total number of persons under the *jurisdiction* of jail authorities of 702,044 on June 29, 2001, was 0.47%; for persons held in the *custody* of jail authorities of 631,240, was 0.43%. Readers interested in standard error estimates should consult the Source (Source, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001*, p. 14).

## Measures of population

Two measures of inmate population are used: the average daily population for the year ending June 30 and the inmate count on June 30 of each year. The average daily population balances out any extraordinary events that may render atypical the inmate count on June 30. The June 30 count provides data on characteristics of inmates, such as race, Hispanic origin, and age, that may not be available on an annual basis.

In 1995 the Annual Survey of Jails obtained, for the first time, separate counts of the total number of offenders under jail jurisdiction, those held in jail facilities, and those supervised outside of jail facilities. Previous surveys and censuses included a small but unknown number of offenders under community supervision. To estimate the percent change from 1994 to 1995 in the jail population, the 1995 survey included a count of inmates held at midyear 1994.

In the 1996 survey the number of persons supervised outside a jail facility included for the first time persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, or other medical treatment. Comparison with 1995 estimates should exclude these persons.

## Juveniles

In annual jail surveys beginning in 1994 and in the 1999 census, jail authorities were asked to report the number of inmates under age 18. Of the 9,458 persons under age 18 being held in jail on June 30, 1999, 91% were identified as juveniles tried or scheduled to be tried as adults.

Most, but not all, States defined a juvenile as a person under age 18 who is subject to juvenile court jurisdiction. Exceptions usually depend on offense severity or an offender's adjudication history.

Statutes and judicial practices sometimes allow youths to be held in adult jails. Often juveniles accused of acts that are crimes for adults may be held in jails or police lockups, given certain conditions: separation by sight and sound from the general population and detention for a limited time (typically less than 6 hours).

## Survey of Inmates in Local Jails

The 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted for BJS by the U.S. Census Bureau. Similar surveys of jail inmates were conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, and 1989. Interviews for the 1996 survey were conducted from October 1995 through March 1996.

Interviews were about 1 hour long and used computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). With CAPI, computers provide the interviewer questions, including followup questions tailored to preceding answers. Before the interview, inmates were told verbally and in writing that participation was voluntary and that all information provided would be held in confidence. Participants were assured that the survey was solely for statistical purposes and that no individual could be identified through use of survey results.

## Sample design

The sample for the 1996 survey was selected from a universe of 3,328 jails that were enumerated in the 1993 Census of Jails or opened after the Census but before the spring of 1996. The sample design was stratified two-stage selection. In the first stage, six separate strata were formed based on the size of the male and female populations. In two strata all jails were selected--those jails housing only females and those with more than 1,000 males or more than 50 females or both. In the remaining four strata a systematic sample of jails was selected. Each jail within a stratum had an equal probability of selection. Equal probabilities were used instead of probability proportional to size because jail populations were likely to change between 1993 and 1995. Overall, 462 jails were selected. Interviews were conducted in 431; 19 refused, 8 were closed, and 4 were on the universe list in error.

In the second sampling stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female

inmates using predetermined procedures. As a result, approximately 1 in every 100 males or 1 in every 83 males were selected, depending on the stratum. Also, depending on the stratum, 1 in 50, 25, 24, or 21 females were selected. A total of 6,133 inmates were interviewed, and 738 refused to participate, for a second stage nonresponse of 10.8%. The total nonresponse from both stages was 13.7%.

Based on the completed interviews, estimates for the entire population were developed using weighting factors derived from the original probability of selection in the sample. These factors were adjusted for variable rates of nonresponse across strata and inmate characteristics. Further adjustments were made to conform the survey estimates to counts of jail inmates obtained from the 1993 Census of Jails and the 1995 Annual Survey of Jails.

## Accuracy of the survey estimates

The accuracy of the estimates from the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails depends on two types of error: sampling and measurement. Sampling error is variation that may occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Measurement error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, differences in the interpretation of questions among inmates, recall difficulties, and processing errors. In any survey the full extent of the measurement error is never known.

## Measurement changes

*Conviction status*--In the 1996 survey, inmates still serving a sentence for an offense--that is, on probation, parole, or other conditional release--when most recently admitted to jail were classified as sentenced. In prior surveys, status was based on the offense for which they were most recently admitted to jail. For the 1996 survey, 55.2% were classified as sentenced, but that percentage would have been 45.9% under the classification of previous surveys.

*Educational attainment*--Starting with the 1996 survey, inmates who had not finished high school were asked if they had earned a GED or high school equivalency certificate, which was classified as a high school diploma. This change raised the percentage of high school graduates from 25.9% to 30.0%. GED responses were volunteered by respondents in prior surveys.